

The 50th year you shall make sacred...It shall be a jubilee for you, when every one of you shall return...to his own family estate.

Leviticus 25:10

Jubilee — The fiftieth year, the 'joyful noise' of the ram's horn — proclaims 'liberty to all the land, to all its inhabitants."

For half a century, the Jewish Agency has been working to make the joy of liberty meaningful to Jews as they ingather to the family estate of Israel.

For four decades of that time, the United Jewish Appeal has taken pride in its partnership efforts on behalf of the Jewish Agency, mobilizing the financial resources of the American Jewish community to support and sustain the work of Jewish renewal.

Facing the challenges of the years ahead — the imperatives of an unfolding peace, and a life of highest quality for all who live or come to live in Israel - we pledge our continuing and expanding partnership.

May these first 50 years be the threshold to an infinite future of renewing and rebuilding life.

Now, More Than Ever... We Are One!

Irwin S. Field Frank R. Lautenberg Nalinnal Chairman

Irving Bernstein Executive Vice Chairman

Chaim Vinitsky Director General, Israel



Presiden

MOBILIZING FUNDS FUR THE JEWISH AGENCY **OVER HALF A CENTURY**

Jewish Chronicle, December 24 th, 1920

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

THE KEREN HAYESOD.

FOR THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE.

AN APPEAL TO ALL JEWRY.

The following appeal has been issued by the Hoad Office of the Keren Reyasod, 75, Grant Russell Street, W.C. :-

TO THE JEWS OF THE WORLD. The Mandate for Palestins, which is at noce a pledge and a challenge

to the Jewish people, is about to become a pert of the Law of Netions. The moment hes arrived for the concentration of Jewish effort on the uphuliding of the Jowish National Home.

The lofty enterprise to which Jowry stends committed in the sight of the world, demands the cotive co-operation of Jews of ell classes and opinions, whose common chligstion it hes now become.

If the reconstruction of Pelestine is to be effectively undertaken, finencial resources on the empiset roale will be required. For the purpose of providing these resources, the Keren Hayesod

(Foundation Fund) has now been formelly constituted.

BUILD THE JEWISH COMMONWEALTH

The purpose of the Kersn Heyesod is to bring about the settlement of Palestine hy Jews on an orderly plen and in stendily loorensing numbers, to anchie immigration to begin without delay, and to provide for the economic development of the country to the adventage of its Jewish end its non-Jewish inhebitants alika,

Thet purpose is attainable. Room cen be foned in Paisstine for e vastly increased population. Thousands are already welting on the shreshold. Let hut productive employment be provided for tham and they can enter.

There is land to he bought end prepared, there are roede and raliways, harbours and bridges to be built, there are hills to be afforested, there are marshes to be dreined, there is fertile soil to be irrigated, there Is latent water-power to be turged to eccount, there are towes to he leid ont, there are craite and industries to be developed. Side by side with these undertakings, adequate provision for the sociel welfere of the populatinn, for public health, end ebove all, for education.

All these activities are comprised in the programme of the Karon Hnyesod. Its organisation is flexible, and can be readily adapted to every veriety of undertaking. It will at once snoourage private initiative-subject elways to the test of social justice and public utilityand foster oc-aperative effort in ell its many-sided epplications.

This is no common moment. For twenty centuries it hes been petiently awaited: it will not reour in nur life-lime nor in thet of our children's ohildren. Nor is this such an eppeal as is daily mede to Jawish philanthropy. It marks the beginning of a coccarted effort designed to aligit from the entire Jewish people such a response as will vindicate the honour of the Jawish name.

" Na casual charity will suffloc. The exceptional effort which is called for to-dey must taka the form of self-taxetion, eteady, persistent. tematic, inspired by the noble Jswish tradition of the Titho A heev loed of taxation is to dey belog imposed on all the pooples of the world in the name of national reconstruction. There is no Jowish Stato; tha appeel thet is about to ho made is to the Jewish conscience and is fortified by no power of compulsiou; but no Jaw worthy of the name will, at this solemn momont, teke the responsibility of sholtoring himself bahlod the powerlessness of his people.

The getes of Pelostine are no longer harrod from within. The key is in the hands of the Jewish people. It is for Jewry to doolde whether they ere, to its lasting dishonour, to remain unoponed, or whether they are to welcome in tha multitudes thet are expectantly awaiting the hoar of redemption.

ROTHSCHILD. ALFRED MOND. CH. WEIZMANN. JOSEPH COWEN. N. SOKOLOW. REDCLIFFE N. SALAMAN.

B. FEIWEL. V. JABOTINSKY. L NAIDITCH. H. ZLATOPOLSKY. "... The exceptional effort which is called for to-day must take the form of self-taxation, steady, persistent, systematic?

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of The Jewish Agency, the World Family of the United Israel Appeal-Keren Hayesod re-affirms its commitment to the historic task of Zionism and the State of Israel.

Dr. Avraham Avi-Hai World Chairman



המגבית המאוחדת לישראל-קרן היסוד United Israel Appeal-Keren Hayesod

AN EVOLVING PARTNERSHIP

Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Leon Dulzin talks about developments in the Agency and in the Jewish people with Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent MARK SEGAL.

ARYE LOUIS DULZIN, a consummate practitioner of the political art, has achieved the nonpartisan status of which most of his oolieagues only dream. Indeed, it has been said of iate that Duizin, in his post as chairman of the Jawish Agency and World Zionist Organization Executives, is in a more secure posltion than his Likud coileague. Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Aside from Duizin'a relaxad good manners and expansive warmth -- products of his Russian background and Mexican uphringing - he has a number of substantial reasons for this security in the post he has held for oniy a year.

Thero's the fact that he's the only Agency chairman ever to be elected unanimously — with back-ing from the Likud and Begin, the Labour Zionists and Yigal Alion, and the Mizrahi and Dr.Yosaf Burg, And in his "cabinet," the Executivo, he has achieved the wali-to-wall, "national unity" coalition which has sluded Bagin. But perhaps most of ali, Duizin

has a history of nonpartisanship. After ali, back in 1999 when the Liberale and their Horut Gahal pariners were very much in tha minority none other than Premicr Levi Eshkol insisted that Dulzin take over the Agency treasurership, becausa he was the best man for the job. Today there le a eimilar situation at the Agency Treasury, where Aklva Lewinsky, a Labour man, now holds forth, with a banker's competence.

most of his time as a Zionist Organisation man — apart from a short speil in the Eshkol-Meir National Unity government as a minister-without-portfolio.

ran the economic department, recalls:"I discovered that and was then choses co-chairman of the Aliya department. For iong periods he was acked to fiil in as



manentty fill the job. He proved popular with the Israeli public and with the Diaspora communities, and it was targely due to then Premier Rabin's intervention that Yceef Almog outmanceuvred him for the top job in 1975.

Born in Minsk 65 years ago, he was raised in a traditional home. His late father was a Haceld of the Habad movement and their home was infused with a warm Jewish atmosphere. But the Rueslan Revolution enveloped them, and SINCE coming on allya in the ear-iy 1950s, Arys Dulzin has spent young Leon. He envisaged the Birobidian autonomy schems and the plan for Jswish resettlement In the Crimea as a prelude to a brave new world for Jewe.

When he was 15, the family From 1956 to the early 60s he emigrated to Mexico. There, he everything was open to Jewe, except the ability to simply admit their Jewish identity. It upset me

find myself, both as an individual and as a Jew. I found it in the Zionist youth movement, I resolvcd to reject the dualism of Diaepora Jewish life and ali of a eudden found myeclf reliaved of the burden of concealed Jewishnees. I had become an emancipated Jew, freed from any Galut complex, and proud of my identity. That is the kind of feeling ao sabra could have feit."

Arye Dulzin belonge to the mainstream of the Zionist movement. He disilkee irrationalities and myetical overtones. His positiviet philoeophy on life embraces his Zioniet credo.

He speaks of contamporary Jewry in berolc terms, How else, hs aske, can one desoribe a psople which suffered so much, lost onethird of its membere in the Holocaust, but recovered to flourish in its own sovereign state. Others would have withered

period of Jewish creativity undar way despite alarma and fears so iavishiy expounded by this most argumantative of peoplas. For him, Zioniem's proffered solution of the Jewish problom has been vindlcated, aftar ite analysie of what was to be expected was eo tragically confirmed.

Duizin is no maximalist. He is fully aware that Israel's future urvival will be determined within its borders, and not outside them. Peace has come as a result of our etrength - the product of toll and perseverence.

Unlike some Likud and NRP leaders, he does not regard peace as a threat, but rather as a tromondous opportunity for building up our ecolety. He eays:"The real security of Israei and ite future will neither be determined nor eneured by even the best of frontiers. Our taotioal and etrategic depth is a function of the number

lives here. Our very aafety will be determined by the quality of Jawish life in the State of Israel.

IT IS WITH such thoughts is mind that he hails the durable. partnership between Israel and the Diespora communities, embodicd in the Jewieh Agency, H considers it a great privilegs to h at the heim of the Agency on the occasion of its 50th anniversary And it is indeed an honour is preside over the Agency half i century after Weizmann brough It into being at an historic ascembly in the Zurich Ton Halle

Welzmann formed the Agency back in 1929 as a partnership between WZO and soms of the most prominent "non-Zioolai" Jews of the day, he racalls, noting that the great Zionist leader withed thereby to ensure that even Jew could have the opportunity d sharing in the uphuliding of it; Jewish national home. The "non-Zionist" Jews at its

historic accembly included suc itiustrious names as Leon Blur; Albert Einstein, Sholem Asd Louis Marchail, Lord Meicht and Jacob Schiff. Came the Wi Street Crash that very year, a some of thom disappeared fre the scene. Some died; others if Blum were more interested in the broader world; and there we those who lost faith in the Zioni vision. "You eee, they spoke fort constituency, they ont represented themselves. Just; few years after it was launch the Agency's operation had tol chouidsred by the Zloni partner," Duizin pointed out.

The Jewish Aganci roconstituted oight years ap remains very much a partaersh but a rather different one in that of 1929. The Agency ohairm points out that the distinction between Zionist and non-Zioni has become eo biurred, that a has to look for a toohnloat bar for difforentiation. Many of B reprocentativos, he notes, out havo reached the assembly elth

acting chairman, while Labour and I began to eearch for away, yet Jewry is undergoing of Jewe who will be in Ierael, and through the WZO or through deliberated over who should per- something which would help me redemptive processes, with a will live oreative and productive fund-rateing body. And live oreative and productive fund-rateing body. A new Zionism

Fifty years after the founding of the Jewish Agency, 'all Jews hold membership' in the movement of Zionism, writes MAX FISHER. chairman of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency.

AS THE Jewish Agency begins its Jublice Anniversary, we redadicate ourselves through differences among us, today we deed and aspiretion, planting the are distinguished more for what aesds of renewal for the Jewish unites us, than what divides us. People.

with the promise of peace chailenging all of Israel, the Jewish people have decided to go back and finish the task of tm-

ÊŸ.

nigrant absorption, Project Renewat symbolizes this now determination. I think values and objectives of the peeple of Israoi.

PAGE FOUR

For the truth of the matter is, that while thare may be

For at this juncture in time, TODAY, 50 years after Chaim Weismann dreamed of creating one Jewish Agency that would enlist sll of world Jewry for helping to establish a Jawish homaiand, we are all Zioniste.

It is a new Zionism of the heart, of the mind, and of the deed. It is a new Zionism in which all Jews hold membership - whether one! Zionism that affirms that no Jew. lives in New York, London or Jerusalem.

This new Zionism is rooted in appreciation of what this generation has accomplished have in' Israel, for what the World Zionist Organization has achiaved, and for what we have all accomplished togsther, working through the reconstituted Jewish Agency.

It is a naw Zionism that will shape a new outlook for the Jewish Agency, as it proudly begins its next 50 years of Jewish fulfilment. It will be a period of Jewish destiny chaped by a can esparate himsalf from our aoble adventure.D



THE JEBUSALEM POST - JEWISE AGENOY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

s and the second data as a final and Contended of comal termolation.

has great thange wrought over to: half-century since the Agency's establishment was that the entire Jewish people has become united in its ovsrriding concern for Israel, Dulzin notes. He recails how his fellow Zionlete gava vant to feare during the negotiations preceding the Agency's reconsiliution that this charing of responsibility might undermine their raison d'etrs.

LOOKING BACK over the past eight yeare, Dulsin notse that's not how things have turned out, Aliya, settlement, Jewish education hava bean on the Agency Assembly'a agendas, and have become the tasks of the antire Jewish people, irrespective of affiliation. Duizin points out that the central fund-raising campaigns wers no longer based on phlianthropy but on idsology the importance of Israel and Jewish survival.

He explained that Max Fisher and the late Arye Loule Pincus, the two architecte of the augmented Agency, chose the campaign bodies as the "non-Zionist" partner, because they had the very continuity of representation and the broadeet base in svery community. Their overwheiming response to the threat to Iarael'e existence in 1967. and the instinctive turning of the awakened Jawish masses to these organizations, demonstrated that they were the logical partner. It was not only the unprecedented amounts of money that poured in, but also the overwheiming level of spontaneity, that proved this point. For Duizin, now chairman,

and so iong treasurer, "the campalgn is today the means of expressing the highest ideals and aspirations of Jawish life. Giving money is not a gesturo of aitruism but an act of personal identification with the Jewish people and Israel. Those who work for the campaign demonstrate their deep

involvement in Jewish life at home and their concern for Israel. Thus the campoign, whether the UJA in the U.S. or the varioue drives under the Keren Hayesod umbrelia in 60 countries, has relations.

Park a Gran grant annaic dimensional dia and provident to rig, out could due Associates to effethous, Dreiswhere, the loudarning, of beach course the maprish of the Agency's handlwork. Yet just no the Agenoy's partnership has evolved, so musi it continue to adjust to changing times and cirumstancee.

14 14 **1**4 14

The delegatea would be asked to pursue the Agency's effort to make up for the social deficiencles of the past through Project Renewal, which is aimed at heiping the 10 per cent of Israett Jews not properly integrated into Israelt acciety. Duizin regarded these shortcomings as a result of the mad rush to do averything at once during the early years of

PROJECT Renewal stands outside the usual Agency budgeting framework. He speaks of tt as an innovation, in that it directly Involves communitles sbroad in rehabiiitating noighbourhoods here. Bui, he says, the oxperiences of the past year point up the need for improvement in organizational methods for working in conjunction with the government and looai authorities, as well as with the people directly affected: The Assembly will be advised that aliya figures are on the rise, up from 20,000 per year dur-ing 1975, 1976 and 1977 to 29,000 in 1978, with a projection of 95,000 for this year.

He wants delegates to take back the burning leeue of aliya to their local communities. Yet he is fully aware of the sorry fact that during 1978 over 100,000 Jews werc on the move, and most of them opted for become the most effective two- other countries. The drop-out rate way conduit for leraei-Diaspora hns reached aimost 70 per cent among Jewe leaving the USSR.

in an an a thu thu that a straight and a straight what read trading land, whe remercing to get out, a speaked

Dividually the duragales woole rake up this very fundamentat issue, and probebly question the influence of indequate absorption machinery and recources on potentiai immigrants' finai decisione

The Assembly will also focus on Youth Aliya's changing role: initially a rasoue operation, then an absorption channel, it is today a special educational framework aimed at disadvantaged youth,

The emphasie in this Agency's settiement work in the immediate year will be on the Negav and Gaiilee. "Not having done in the past what should have been done in these two kay areas, wa are confronted today with the job of making a virtue out of nsceesity,' the Agency chairman declares. He asked out ioud: "Do these two regions compets or interrelate? How can we divide our strained rcsources?" noting that if in the past the call of Ben-Gurlon to settie the Negev evoked a minimai response, today in the wake of the peace treaty, there was little choice but to develop it. The Galilee'e unfavourablo demographic balance, with 50 per cent Arabs, was now tipping dangerouely away from a Jewish majority in that sensitivo region, he adde.

Last but not least, the Aesembiy has to take up the cause of Jewish education throughout the world. Israel must uiillze lts resources in the drive to save Jewish children from being lost to their people. This has to be done in conjunction with the local communities who must see whether resources are deployed in the most effective manner. 🗖

Divur Le'oleh Vetaasiot Pardessia B.M. congratulates the Jewish Agency on its Jubilee

Pioneers in settlement, Immigration, Absorption and Aliyat Hano'ar Education

The Divur Le'oieh company was founded in 1953. The Company serves the Jewish Agency by the erection of housing and the provision of auxiliary industrial facilities for building. During the mass immigration of the fifties, Diyur Le'oieh built maabarot. Later, the Company dismantied the maabarot, and built additional rooms for Amidar and Amigur, for occupation by new immigrants.

Today, Diyur Le'oleh builds hostels and housing for new immigrants.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979 · · · · ·

THE JERUSALEM PORT - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

PAGE FIVE

6

THE BIRTH of the Jewish Agency, at an impressive ceremony on August 14, 1929, following the closing session of the 16th Zioniot Congress in Zurich, was attended by a galaxy of the Jewish luminaties of the day: Louis Marshall, Fells: Warburg, Albert Einstein, Léon Blum, Berbert Samuel, found Melchedl (ib) Jornier Str Altred Month, Etiok of Aseli and itiers.

At west an impressive demonstration of the Jewish people's ridlying together in unity around the Zionist enterprise in Eretz Israel, for the Jewish Agency was intended to serve as the organizations) Instrument through which the entire nation would play its part in the building of the country.

From the outset, the Agency's establishment was conditional upon an agreement between the Zionist Organization and the non-Zionist groups within the Jowish world, whereby those apheres of competence that the Mandate had vested on the Zionist Organization would henceforth be transferred to the Agoncy, with tha non-Zionists receiving a 50 per cent representation in that body.

On the face of it, negotiations bctween the Zionist Organization and the non-Zionists began immediatoly after the passing of the relevant resolution at the 18th Zioniet Congroes, in August 1928. Thue it would eeem that the negotiations wore indeed protracted and accompaniad by difficulties and disputes between Zionists and non-Zioniets, which even split these groups within thomselves,

But the real debats on cooperation bstween the two ln the building of a national Jewish home hed aiready begun some time earlier, after the San Romo Conference's decision to establish a Brilish Mandate in Palostina and act up a civil government whose main purpose was to aid in the establishment of a Jewish National Home (May-June 1920).

Moreover, foilowing a decision of the Zionlet Excoutive Council ia August 1919, the draft of the Mandato charter had aiready recognised and defined the Zionist Organization as the Jewish Agency. The British, for their part, had alreedy accepted the formulation offered them by the Zionist Organization, whereby this body would be recognized as the Jewish Agency, and would taka in hand all those matters concerned with the building of a national homa for the Jews under the terme of the Mandate.

Whan the Mandate charter was finally published in its authorized form just as the 13th Zionist Congress was masting, the impreceion orsated was that Clausa 4 imposed an obligation on the Zionist Organization to cnter into negotiations with the non-Zioniets, with a visw to axtanding the organisation and bringing them within its fold. This obligation was seen as one laid down hy (and aven initiatod by) the Mandatory govarnment ltseif. Foatersd to no email extent hy Weizmann, on the Zionist eida, and Louis Marshail, on the non-Zioniet sids --- who ware both anxious to use it as a lever within their raepactive groups to promote cooparation between the wo - this interpretation of Clause 4 considerably blurred over the oircumstances of tha Jewish Agenoy's birth and tha fact that, from the very outset, the programme was intended to faoilitate Zioniet cooperation with all non-Zioniet groups in Jewry.

In any ovent, this is how Welzmann presented the plan to his





Zionist historian YIGAL EILAM examines the events loading up to the creation of the Jewish Agency 50 years too.



Dr. Weizmann bids farewell to the Agency (1945)

colleaguee on the Zioniet Executive Council in August 1919, At that time it was "a Jewish council" that wes on the agenda, a body that would represent the Jewieh people to the Mandatory authorities end concentrate in ite hands the responsibilities thet wore to fail to the Jewish side under a Mandatory regime. This pian for a "Jawish council" was first developed at the end of 1918 during discussions within the Zionist leedership group in London, with Herbert Samuel one of ite chief eponsors.

Samuel was particularly aware of the administrative and legal necessity for establishing some body that should have a recognized standing in the eyes of the Mandatory government, that ehould represent the Jewish side in the development of Pelestine, that chould, in effect, resemble the charter companies with which the British were famillar through their earlier tradition of coloniza-

FROM A Zioniet point of viaw, the 'Jewish council'' was intended to fuifil the dream of uniting tha Jewich people around tha Eretz Israel enterprise. Thus, it was desirable at this juncture to call a world Jawlah conference that would undertake responeibility for the Zionist anterprise in Erets Israel and would elect a Jewish council to teke charge of the ee-

tabliehment of tha national home. But it was to be precisely this intention, which Iay at the very basic of the programma for a Jewish council, that was to prove the first stumbling blook on the road to implementation. For the leadarchip of the Americaa Zionlets, then headed by Louis Brandels, was totally opposed to any mova that would transform the Eretz Israel project into a lever to turn tha Jewisb people. into a nation.

The Amarican emphasis was quite the opposita: all manifestations of Jewish mann's condition for non-Zioniat nationalism were to be confined to participation in the Zionist ester-

practical implemantatica of, and support for the Eretz Israel project. For this, there was no need for a world Jewish organization, or of any new Jewish body carrying out policy in the name of the Jewish people - such a body wee likely to involve the Jewe of the West in the thick of controversy about dual loyaities and identities.

The existing framework of the Zionist Organization was quite sufficient and, sven here, it behoved that body to understand thet the age of ideological and even political Zionism was now passed, and that the era of praotical Zionism was now upon it, under the aegie of the Mandatory regime.

All who wanted to take part in the Eretz Israel enterprise were free to join the Zioniet Organization and work within ite ranks,

DURING the great dabate on the proposed "Jawieh council" that took place in the Zionist Executivo . Council in August 1919, Brandale' view of the subject was to some considerable extent adopted: the Zionist Organization was to be racognized as a Jewish council or agancy, and the authority that the Mandatory oharter draft proposed to veet in the Jewish council wae hencefortb to ba transferred to this body.

Waizmann reacted sharply to this decision which he saw as clipping the wings of Zionism. But in the long visw, Brandeis' formulation did more good than harm: It ascured the status of the Zionist Organization vis-à-vis the Mandatory governmant, and made it indepandent of the aaed to negotiate with other sactions of tha Jewish poopla who were not identified with the Zionist movement. Thus, the Zionist Organization was honosforth free to move ahead with its work in Eretz Israel even if othere did not join. its ranks.

And yet, in tha course of time, neither Braadels's nor Weiz-

15 445

prise was to prova acceptable. Non-Zionist groups and individuale concerned for the development of Eretz Ierael were not interasted in joining the Zionist Organization (as Brandels had suggested they might), and they wera certainiy not prepared to participate in a world Jewish congress (as Weizmann had proposed). They were, instead, to opt for working within a neutral framework, common to them and the Zionist Organization, in which they were not required to lose their non-Zionist identity, while the Zioniet Organization, for its part was also not called on to blur ite own identity.

THE COOPERATION of the non-Zioniete becams the more urgent in the light of the financial difficultize that the Zioniet Organization faced in meeting the anormous investmente required to lay some economio infraetructuro in Erctz Ierael. Following the London Conferance in July 1920, tha way seemed to be open for bringing this partnarship to fulfilment via two new bodies -- "The Economic Council," headad by Afred Mond, who was Angio-Jewry's conior non-Zionist leader (he was also a ministar in the British government and was pariouiarly olose to Waizmann and Zionism), and the Keren Hayesod, set up for the purpose of attracting finencial coatributions from ail sections of Jewry. But the hopes that the Zionist leadership was America, rathar than England, that offered some real hope of enlisting the Jewish peo-the Labour movamaat, the real individual in the solution of the sol pia in the raising of financial recources and in saouring support from the Non-Zioniet elements. And in the course of time it also became obvious that thate two alements were interdependent: for the Keren Hayesod could not hopa to compete with the Joint Distribution Committee unlase tha two raached agreament about their campaigns and in fact ran tham together, with the money be-THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENOY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

ing divided between them nrrangement, and prefarence given to the Zioniat ondeevour,

LOUIS MARSHALL, who heeded the American Jewish Committee and when he arony ways the unthey tor me the of American "plutocrats" and "Yakudini" who As events events, coulity, with whom / the state of the s the whom he in protracte 4.255 nave of the noa-Zionin char and expanded Jewi

1. So the end of the program for a stable Agency once again and for this reasons: in because this was the fremewo seemingly (preed on the Zion and non-Zionists allke by the Mi date charter, and, secon hecause this framework seem to promise the non-Zioulsts is most effective method of me taining authority and controlm Zionist financial outgoings with the oon-Zionists, for their p wero to be nt pains to collect? which they also weole, jority of actional Zionist therefore, to supervise. therefore, to supervise.

Ideologically there was r ed from Poland, through Garchance of any agreement or in many all the way to America, platform between Zionists non-Zioniste. If Brandeis fem the emergence of any global for of Jewish nationalism wh might lay American Jewry op to the charge of dual loyeitles.t non-Zionists were even more eitive on this ecore, and they's never sean Zionism as a comp ing and exclusive solution to? problem of Jawish axietence.

Marshail, for his pert, v aiwaye at pains to make it di that he was not an anti-Zion and that ho had a natu sympathy for the Zioniet m. ment and for ite contribution the solution of Jewish prohist He did, indeed, posees spet sentimente for everything a naotod with Erets Israei, and heart was fired by the possibly of a Jewish epiritual renascetthere. Ha took as hie mov. "Nothing Jewieh is strange me." And within this view he oludod Zioniam, too.

But euch an all-encompass giobal view as Marshail's wast acceptable to the Zionists. W. they wanted was pride of place not exclusivity.

cnuse misundaretanding 4: delay in the nagotiations for ostablishmont of the expansion Jowish Agoncy at the time of Crimoan programme, which non-Zioniete adopted in opposit to the Zioniet plan.

Weizmann was convinced t only the ocoperation of the part. Zionists in the Zioniet saterpit and within the framework d broad Jewish Aganoy wor eniarge the possible scope of Zioniet Organization's work (: ment: and overseeing, the thus eave the whole venture in members of the Zionist Excoutive ao onomio and organisations Council, on behalf of the Zionists, collapse. He gave himself 12, tried to hold back on that process hoart and soul to the struggis the and oilp the powere granted the euch a broadly-hased Jen non-Zioniste. Agenoy, despite mounting opp

Revisionist movement, the in it is the interior of the interior is a still radioal movement lad by Vitable tomaking slow progress towards the radical movament lad by Yitzber i making slow progress towards that Gruanhaum and Nahum Gold i iconvaning of tha third non-Zionist mann, promineat personalities inconvention that did finally meet in among the General Zionists and a March 1925, controversy hroke out tha yishuw, leaders of the Zionist, warch 1925, controversy hroke out tha yishuw, leaders of the Zionist, work the Crimaan settlement Executiva Council, and even the scheme, and nagotations on the within the senior cohelons, south Jewish Agenoy were held up. London and in Jeruesiem, such a The Crimean settlement Ussishkin and Sciovalohik.

Ussishkin and Sciovsiohik. The opposition's main com platnt was that by enlisting the

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 191

Bolshevik government in Russia aad was also belped by the WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979

non-Zionists other than through an olocted Jewish world congress the principle of domocracy would be jeopardized; this would he tantamount to handing ovor the Zionlat movement to those whom The opposition waged its struggie flerooly in overy con-colvable Zionlet forum from the

Executive, through the annual meetings, to the Congressee, all the while eeeking to curb tha anthority granted the non-Zionists In any future Jowish Agenoy, Controversy became open conflagration in the pages of the Zionist press in the years 1928-1926.

YET FOR sil this, Wolzmann was abls to move things forward with the help of a certes of resolutions taken by the Zionist Executive in 1928, and by the 18th Zionist Congress of 1928. He leaned primarily on his followers in the Executive and oa the maselve support he received from the mafederations, a bass which stretchwhere the movoment was headed by Louis Lipsky. During the 1920s must be remembered these nstional groupinge were still etronger than the political parties which uitimately omerged within the Zionist Organization. And it was on their might that Weizmann built his uncontected leaderchip in those years, using it finally to push through the controvarsiai Jewich Agenoy programma.

THE DECISION taken by the non-Zioniste to occusrate with the Zionist Organization in the Eretz Israel project was the result of two non-Zionist conferences beid by Louis Marehall before and after the 18th Zionist Congrese. Marehail himself would have liked to expand even further, to inciude non-Zionists in Europe, too, but it was obvious from the start that the decisive element was American Jewry.

Not that all the non-Zionists were so eager for partnership with the Zioniete; they too had their raservations and held things up.as can be eeen in their debates on the subject. Primarily it was Their view was subsequently___ the Zionist ideology which had always deterred the non-Zionists, and moreover, the Zioniet Organization had a dubious reputation in everything conneoted with the proper manage-ment of practical affairs in general, and financial mattars in partioular.

Whila the non-Zioniste were apparently intent on standing on their right to maintain complete control over the Zionist enterprise and to ba full partners in manage-

Weismann triad to push things



Dr. Chaim Weizmann, flanked by Menahem Ussishkin and Nahum Sokolow

Evsektsila (the epecial Jewish eectione croated within the Communiet Party) and by Zionist groups in Russia, Representatives of the Joint in Eastern Europe contacted these groups and placed befora them the Communist government's request for ald in eetting up the grandiose settlement scheme. The American government, for its part, ehowed no opposition to the Joint being invoived in the scheme, despite the fact that there were then no official relations between the two countries.

Faced with an ending of its work in Eastern Europe, the Joint saized eagerly on the appeal from the Russian Jews. Marchali was iaitially less than entbusiastic, but wae slowly, and almost against hie will, dragged ia. The non-Zioniete were simply inospabia of ignoring an appeal of this typs.

Not eo the Zionist oircles, and particularly the American Zioniste, who immediately raised bitter objections to what they termed the Joint's "deviation." Weizmann wrang his hands in despair. Sincere afforts were, in fact, made on both sidee to tone

down and contaia the dispute, and a compromise was reached at tha Philadelphia conference in September 1925. Here there came to light misunderstandings in communication between Zionists and non-Zioniste, and, as a result tion from the Zionist camp. This through faster and put con-Truth to teil, most of the siderabla pressure on hie broke down for another year. It politically allocations with colleagues. But Louis Marchall of these, nagotiations batwesa Warburg, than head of the "Joint," that brought them together again in November 1926, and even then Weismann had to placate Marshall and beg for a renewal of the alilance between Zioniat and non-Zionist groups.

> Behind Weismann'e desire for a reaewai of the talks were the mounting economio preseures being brought to baar on the Zionist Organization and its work in Eretz Yieraai, the rapidly growing needs of the yishuv (which in turn brought about a onange within the

ishour movement to the plan for a Jewish Agenoy), the first warning signe of the coming economic crisis in Eretz Yisrael and, finaliy, a sharpening of the conflict with the Revisionist movement uader Jabotinsky's leadership. (At a meeting of its Zionist executive council in April 1927, Weizmann complained that David Bea-Gurion had threatened to resign from the Zionist Organizatioa if monay was not fortbeoming to alleviate the plight of the yishut workers.) Everything combined to give a new urgency to the entabilehment of an expanded Jewish Agenoy and thus to heip him in setting up a fairly broad basis of support for the scheme, including support from groups which had earlier opposed it or at ieast heid off.

The Crimean echemo was now side-stepped by the Zionists, just as the non-Zionists had earlier side-stepped the issue of the Zioniets' ideology. Marshali acceptad Weizmana's proposal that a fact-finding mission of experts ba despatched to Palestine to draw up a detailed critical report on the Zioniet enterprise, and maka suggestione and recommendations. This was an idea that had great appeal to the "practical, busineeslike" outlook of the non-Zionlata who would thus, as it were, bs taking their. decicioa to join the Jewish Agency on the basis of the experts' findings.

But Zionist circles were equally firm in their unwillingneea to accept the mission, with the opposition coming particularly from the yishuv and the agricultural eettiements. They had been burned more than once by the hastliydrawn, hostile conclusione of observere and visitors who had coms, taken a hurried giance, and then left, to injure from afar. without bothering at all to look bslow the surface of tha cettlers' llvea.

the offer made to him. Leo K. claimod more than oace that the Frankei oerved as Marshali's man in coordinating the mission on behelf of the American non-Zioniste. There word endlese, tedious dobuten on the mission's composition and termo of reference. The Zioniots' pedantry and caution drovo Marshall to distraction on more than one occasion, and he accused the Zioniot side of trickery and presoure tactics. Negotiations went on up to June 1927, the eve of the 15th Zionist Congreos in Basis. Here, the misolon's programme wns accapted, while the Congress also reiterated its oupport for the Jewish Agency pian. Neverthciose, Weizmann ran into considerable difficulties because of the troubled state of affairs in Eretz Israel at the time.

The fect-finding miceion was at work here in the closing months of 1927 and the first months of 1928. The members did not arrive as a group, nor at the same time, and their reports, too, were complied separately. In Juno 1928, the non-Zionist sponsors of the report met In London with the Zionist Exocutive to consider the mission's findings.

Zioniet circles fait that some of the recommendations and over-all observations needed to be tonod down. In order to avoid unnécessary trouble, they sven suggested that the report not he published, aithough, hy and large, it was moderate in tone and the general sense that tt conveyed was that the Zionista had succeeded quite weil la Eratz Israel, particularly in view of the difficult conditions, But Marchali insieted that it be published and circulatad to the non-Zioniste prior to the conference they were to hold at which the cruoial decision was to be taken.

Up for diecuesion now was the participation of tha noa-Zionlata on a perity basis with the Ziontste in the proposed Jewish Agency, the detaile having aiready baen worked out thoarlier negotiations.

THE NON-ZIONIST conference met in Ootober 1928 in New York. Here it authorized what had been decided over three years earlier, in March 1925: the group having now considered the report of the fact-finding mission, was to join a broad Jewish Agency. An organization committee was appointed to enter into negotiations with the Zionists on the details of the agreement, on the ocordination of decisioas taken by parallel bodies within the two groups, on the form of election of non-Zioniet representatives (who could not he elected within any form of democratic procedure that would parallel tha. Zioniete' elections) and other detells.

The agreament reached between Weizmann, on the Zionist eide, and Marshall, on the non-Zionist sida, was brought befora the Zionist Executive Committee meeting in Berlin in Decamber 1928. But there was still etrong residual opposition to an agreemant with the non-Zionists and it was fully expressed on this occaalon, True, Weismann pushed it through with ralative aase, but it atili needed ratification by the 16th Zionist Congrees, to be held in Basie in August 1929.

In the time between the two mestings, there was many an upset and miaunderetanding between Marehali and the Zioniat laadsrship. More than anything eise, theee last arguments testified to the beritage of distrust that separatad Zionista from non-IT WAS Aifred Mond who agreed Zionists, despite thair new recoive to head the mission, after Harbert to ocoperate in the building of

Samuel had earlier turned down Eretz Iereel. The non-Zionists dovelopmont of the country under the terms of the Mandata chartor was a goal for the entire Jowish people, and not merciy a Zionist procurve (Waizmenn himself had used tilla argumant in discussion with the non-Zionists over their participation in the whole project). They, for their part, were roady to haip, irrespective of their ettitude to the Zionist Organisation. Cicarly, however, they would hava preferred that hody to remove itssif from the scenc, thus leaving the way open for non-Zioniats to join in the work of building Eretz Ierael without invoiving themselvos in any Zionistnationalist ideological controver-8Y.

> Although Marshall complained frequently about "Ziuniet tricks" thare was no place for underestimating the doubts that that Ztonists felt concerning the non-Zlonists' involvement in the fateful political questions that the Zioniet movoment would have to face in the future. Of equal concorn to them was the status of the Zioniet Organization vis-A-vis the Mandatory government chould the partnership between Zionists end non-Zionists break down and the Jewish Agency then fail apart. Marchall and Warburg werc well aware of the Zionlet Organization's sensitivities on this' score, and in the final analysis they had no desire to supersode them. They thus egreed to changee in tha wording of the agreement which made it quita claar that, in the event of the Jewish Agency's dissolution, ail authority vested in it would revert to the Zionist Organisation.

> THE PRIMACY of the Zionist Organisation in the Jewish Agenoy, and even, to en extent, the overlapping Idantity of the Jewisb Agency and the Zionist Organizetion, was determined by the two baving a common presidant. The weight of the non-Zionists within the Jewish Agency would uitimatoly depend on the extent to which they would provo ready and abla to play their part within the new body.

Negotiations on the final drafting of the constitution of the broadly-based Jewish Agency went on up to the last minute: the chief remaining points of dispute neading olarification were, first. the possible dissolution of the Agency and the reversion of its powers to tha Zionist Organization, and eecond, tha method whereby non-Zionist representativas were to be ohosen (by "democratic" electica if possible, but it was laft to each national body to make the final decision).

When Marchail sailed from New York an route to the caramony that was finally to establish the Agency, he eaid he was about to bring about what had up to than seemed to he imposetbla of realization: tha unification of the entire Jewieh peopia, divided hitharto and now rallied together around a reasonable and practical programme.

While the Zionists still had many doubte about the sntry of the non-Zionists, there were those who eaw it nevertholeas as a first atep towards integrating all Jewe withtn Zionist work, and thue parhape aventually winning them over to the cause.

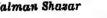
Common to hoth sidae was tha hope that with the establishment of the new hody the huilding and development of a national home in Eretz Ierael would receive freeh impetus and a ronewai of energy.

Translated by Dvorah Getzler









Arthur Ruppi



David Ben-Gurion









m Golamann Berl Loc





Dr. Ohaim Welsmann

PAGE EIGHT

ç



Nahum Sokolow

Dr. Nahum Goldmann WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 197

THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENET JUBILEE AUPPLEMENT



Members of the Jewish Agency Executive

Arye L. Dulzin Max M. Fisher Akiva Lewinsky Dr. Avraham Avi-hai Matityahu Drobles Melvin Dubinsky Irwin Field Jerold C. Hoffberger Raphael Kotolowitz Frank Lautenberg Michael M. Sacher Yosef Shapira Prof. Ra'anan Weitz



"自己,你们还没有这些问题,我们就能是这个人,还是我们最近,就是我们不是太好,你

The Same in the Party

om den HORN Anniversary and extends greatings to the Jubilee Accombly

We are partners in Israel's progress. So it was in the pasi,

So it shall be in the future.

The present Five-Year-Plan of JNF includes land development of 125,000 dunams of farming land, site development for 15,000 farming units, 7,500 living units, 50,000 dunams of agricultural land, 2,000 kilometres of new roads, 250,000 dunams of grazing land and 150,000 dunams of new forests.

130 million trees have been planted to date. During the past five years alone, 80,000 dunams were covered with forests, providing an ecological balance to urban living and opening for the public large recreation centres such as the Bicentennial Park, Canada Park and Jordan Park.

From the Lebanese border in the North to the Negev in the South, at hundreds of places all over the country, the JNF has been working, side by side with the Jewish Agency, restoring the ancient soil to new life.

Our sights are set on the future. Our motto: Down to Earth!



Scene in Yotfata in the Arava



PAGE TEN

THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILED SUPPLEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 37, 1979



MEMORIES OF ZURICH

AHARON ALPERIN presents some personal recollections of the 16th Zionist Congress in 1929.

"IN THAT case, Dr. Weismann. "We all feel," Einstein began, Herzi's portreit on the platform of others Erstz Yisreel may perhapa called upon the Jewish Agency to Agency.

Zionist and non-Zionist. All spoke memory."

history,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979

draft constitution. of the Jewish bis to find e solution for this tragic by the fact. Albert Einstein ssneed

the most impressive in Jewish had set them on the roed to

session of the Jewish Agency, all impossible from the political point with us - our national post Chaim casions and in all struggles."

the lethe last Zionist Congressi" "that this is a great day for eli of the Tonhalie. It is unlikely that be a spiritual luxury, for the Jews continue its efforte to attract the This interjection from the floor, us. Allow me to sey how I see and they had gone out of their way so of Poland it is our Homeland of masaes for the work of upbuilding This interjection from the floor, we show me to sey how 1 eee and they had gone out of their way so as far as I recall, came from Yitzhak Gruenbaum, et the 16th Jewieh tragedy of our age llee in Jewieh tragedy of our age llee in August 1929, when Dr. Chaim Wsizmann, president of the Word of the interded as unmulng-up speech following a speech following summing-up speech following a hie isoletion. This suffering has eccustomed to see at Zionist which the Jewish masses will find the GREATEST surprise was lengthy and stormy debate on the become tragedy. How is it posel- Congresses, we were deeply hurt a home."

WHEN WE convened in the after- Herzl, who knew that that was not hie noble geeture when he caid: who has never denied his origin or noon of August 11, 1929 at the the case, satered upon that "Firet of all, one must mention to- hie religion, and who makes a Tonhalle in Zurich for the opening onerous teek which proved to be dey the name of a man who is not public avowal of them on all oc- with the Zionists. We will be guid-

Jewish masees soattered in every all the lofty ideas of life. By the same language: "For Zion's Einstein concluded his speech corner of the world, and asked: historical miraole it has happensd sake. I shall not be silent!" All ex- with an expression of appreciation 'Jewish people, where art thou?' I that the Jewish National Home in preseed their fervent and deep to Dr. Weizmann for his share in believe that this convention has Paleetins - the homeland intendbelief in the rebuilding of Erets the difficuit task that Herzi had given you the answer. We are ed for the absorption of the sufferbelief in the rebuilding of Erets us difficult task that Herzi had given you the answer. We are edited for the absorption of the suffer-Yisrael for the Jewieh people. commenced: "We must not loee here! All those whom that call of ing and oppressed Jews and of the over. True we are in need of yours has not yet reached, are Jewe yearning to return to their onferences — aad I had the building of Eretz Yisrael ie an imprivilege of being among them — portant and onsrous obligation for yours has not yet reached, are Jewe yearning to return to their being among them — portant and onsrous obligation for yours has not yet reached in here today. But not only we, the Fatherland, is once again being will elways recall that hietorical all Jewe, and that this task also generation, are gathered in his the justice of the Zionist idea, occasion. The most respected and implies a great gift to us, and for hall, but also the Jswich psople of Leon Blum ennounced his credo: "We will bo united. There always known that Jews of gathered for the lofty purpose of and Weizmann - but also to that us today and dsmands a solution history, but throughout its disper. capable of setting We, the others, owe these people of light on the long and bloody spirit and its feelings as a people and decoribed him as the greatest are gathered here, wish to do." miracle of unification of the whole Labour movement in Palestine Jew of our time. Einstein, the non-Zionici from the organisationel DURING EINSTEIN'S speech, about only through the strength as a wonderful laboratory for all point of visw, then delivered the there was an incident which and influence of Erets Israsi, the reforms that mark the process most Zionistic of all speeches at became imprinted on the memory Asch said that he was privileged of the economic revolution in the the opening eession, a epech that of all those who were present. The is regarded down to the present psople who were responsible for day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation in Zionist the technical organization of the day as a classic creation of the day as event had forgotten to hang up and in other countrice. "If for Paiostine." The eccialist loadsr

'Non-Zioniels'', who demanded situation other than by ee- that feeling end at a moet im- THE APPEARANCE of Leon that they should not be called by Yitzhak Gruenbaum had errsd. tebiishing a home of our own? The preselve moment in his epeech. Blum, the socielist leader and that name. Their foremost Many of the delegates were man who realized that with un- turned round to the wall end joyai Jew, was the third tm- epokesmen were the leader of the time troubled by the thought that the usual ciarity was Theodor Herzl." thundered out in his strong and preesive evont at the opening soa- American Jewry at the time — sstabliehment of the Jewish Agen- He continued: "What Herzi eaw ringing voice: "Where is Herzl?" eion. When I heard him, I felt con- Louie Marshail end Felix War-cy on a parity basis with the non- was elmplicity in itself, ye no one We all feit as if a heevy stone had vinced — and I believe eo to tho burg, who were signator is a Zionists would entail a weekening and a watering down of Zionism. small group of people had concen- Einetels hed given expression to factions, both old and "new," as But no one went as far as Gruen- trated around him. He realized what we all wanted to chout. they are referred to today, should the Jewich Agency, and the baum. In the heat of ths debate, Gruen-baum apparently lost eight of the ment that individual isolation. With the he had at that momeat. Deep in even shameful, altitude to the idea was far too strong to be under healthy instinct of a political the test case of a political test case o mined ideoioglcally through genius, Herzl felt that that could historical section, is the "Many here may be surprised Marshail, we Zionists could organizational ohangee in the be achieved through the re-appearances of Sholem Asch, the to see a man the whole of whose whole-heartodly subscribes to general Jewish movement for building of Eretz Yisrael, Almost great Yiddieh writer. That was his public activity end life's work them. Marshail appeared as the Eretz Ylsrael. On the contrary, it all opposed Herzi, in the fear that first appearance at a world con- has been dedicated to the idea and authentic representative of would succeed in influencing the the idea might prove injurious to vention for Eretz Ylsrael, in- objectives of International American Jewry, the principal new periners and attract them to their status in the countries of itialed by the Zionists. Socialism," Bium began. Hs con-Zionist thought. Bium began. Hs con-their domicils — possibly might At the very outset of his ad-iead to s complete loss of status. drees, hs left a deep impression by Integrity bids me to announce, Jewa of America were not only "Jewa with money bags."

"We stand shoulder to shoulder ed by ons idsal in our common doubts had vanished. In the of view, with a small group of Nahman Bialik." For personal In the course of his spasch, he duty and goal. We have not so far progremmatic addresses on that faithful followers. Nowadaye we reasons, Bialik was unable to at-fastive occasion, the greatest and have come to realies thet Herei tend. aseks to preserve the originality reasons that cannot be gone into of all peoples and the integrity of here. But now we are united with history down to that day, perhaps redemption. We must recognize TURNING to Dr. Weizmann, Aech all ianguagee, cuituros end racss, you, under the leadsrship of also down to the present day, that with all our hearte and sx- eald: "In a difficult moment, Mr. and endeavours to create a har-there is the problem and the integrity of the problem and the problem and the integrity of the problem and the integrity of the problem and the p American people.

The rsmark in his spsech which must have failed to pisase the Zionists, was the statement: "After eii, ths time for drsams is

the most famous leaders of the that we must be indebted not only all generations. The great suffer- "I ones described the Jewish peo- I have always known that Jews of Jswish people at that period had to the two great leaders - Herzl ing in Jewish history hovers over pls as the greatest victims of all streams and factions are building Eretz Yisraei as the old- courageous and enthueiastio to our traglo situation. The sion and throughout the long differences aside and of working new homeland of the Jewish peo- minority that calls itself Zionist. emergence of Eretz Isreal is a ray generations of its oppression, its together. I am convinced that this will be the case First and foremost among them our national solldarity, and I road that we have traversed, and have never besn impaired." He Aganoy. The Constitution of the was Albert Einstein, to whom believe that these people have the providee us with reason and pointed to the special importance Jewish Agency has been so drawn Leon Blum, then Prime Minister moral right to skert the strongest significance for our suffering," attaching to the cooperation of the up as to enable all of us to work for of France, bowed in reverence influence on the work that we who Asoh said. Mentioning that the world Soolalist movement and the Palestine. I feel very happy today. This is the happisst birthday that I have ever had, and I assure you I will do sverything in my power for the success of our comnon goal."

Wasssrmann's speech was the iast he mads at an important world convention as the represen-(Continued on page 12)

PAGE ELEVEN

THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

(Continued from page 11)

characteristio: "On behalf of the a stormy atmosphere. Some of the ine Jewish iabourers, came 25 non-Zioniet German deiegates, I deiegates, particularly tha years ago, not as immigrants aim-have the honour heartily to groet Revisionist Zionists headed by ing at making a carser for that effect, Dr. Goldmann propos-this convention of the Jewish Viadimir Jabotinsky, refused to ourseives. We came imbued with ed that the Jewish Agency be sion of reports by the various com-Agency for Paiestine, which abide by the resciution to set up a sense of the will and the transformed into a popular move- mittees and the passing of sorvos as proof of Jawish unity. tha Jewish Agency, which was historical mission of the Jewish ment on democratic foundations. resolutions. This part passed Not all the Jews of Germany as passed by an overwhalming ma- people to achieve a rebirth from "We hope that the day will come without marked discussion or disyet stand, bchind our German jorlty, and did not enter the Agen- the economic, social and political when we shall no longer be spcak- scnt. delegates, but the majority of cy. them do. It is our duty to convince Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Nahum an independent Jewish State in the composition of the Jewish the work of the Jewish Agency, those who still at and aloof of the Sokolow, Menahem Uesiehkin, our Homeland. We know that this Agency, but that the Jews of all the balance and harmony between groatness of our objectivas and of Lord Meichett (at that time presi- can be achieved only by means of lands will elect their represen- the work of national upbuilding in the need of harmonious coopera- dent of the British Zioniat cooperation with the whole of the tatives to this great movement so Erotz Yierael and private intion beween us.'

who was not classified as belong- many) - I am not mentioning ail not shy from cooperation with continuad: "We must all be en- antional funds, between the kihing to either sids, was Sir Herbert the speakers - warmiy greeted those described as "the Jews of titled to represent our ideologics, butzim and the other forms of Samuel, the first High Com- the non-Zionists and at once Finance," Ben-Gurlon said: "But and so we declare that we shall actilcment, was preserved. missioner of Paiestine. He ex- created the friendly atmosphere Jews who have nothing apart continua to struggia for the idaa of pressed appreciation to the World that was needed for unity. Zionist Organisation for its enter- Chaim Ariozoroff and David Dr. Nahum Goldmann belonged countries and for a sovereign contributed the sum of \$500,000, prise of upbuilding in Palestine Ben-Gurlon voiced the agreement to a special category. He Jewish State in Palestine, which for the cstablishment of the finanand concluded by saying that "It of the Labour Movement in appeared on behalf of the Radicai we term the Jewish State of Herzi, cial hody for the upbuilding work is most important that the whole Palestine to the founding of the Zionist faction (to which Yitzhak and for a better social order in in Palestine. The budget was ap-of Jewry should participate in the Jewish Agency, stressing their de-or Jewry about the found of the Construction (to which Yitzhak and for a better social order in proved for the activities of the proved for the activities of the re-building of the Hoiy Land."

mand for the safeguarding of the to the last moment, this faction

from money ara not Jews."

Agancy had just concluded tha Homeland. In a faw brief words, against its constitution. But once greetings from two rabbis _ tative of German Jewry; the rise Zionist Congress, at which the Ben-Gurion claarly formulated the resolution for the establish- Rabbi Ezekici Lifschitz of Poland of the Nazis out the Hoiocaust problem created by the the Zionist objective in Eretz ment of the Jewish Agency was and Rabbi Benzion Meir Hai Uziel were less than a decade away. partnership with the non-Zionists Yisraei: "Our first pionears came passed by a decisive majority, the of Eretz Yisraci - ind been Aircady his first sentencea were was discussed in depth, at times in to Palestine 50 years ago, and we, group dsclared that it, too, would made, the last part of the

points of view, the desire to attain ing about a 'fifty-fifty' basis for In the resolutions concerning Federation), Dr. Kurt Blumenfeid Jewish people." Pointing out that as to upbuild Eretz Yisrael on uni- itintive, between the planned Another Important speaker, (on bahalf of the Zionists in Ger- the workers in Eretz Yisraei do ted democratic lines." Goidmann financial instrument and the

The announcement was made Jewish national revival in all that Warburg and Mclchett sach. Jowish Agency during its first ticipation of 105 Zionists and 104 'non-Zloniata."

In an atmosphere of general enthusiasm, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the "well-known benefactor" and "Father of the Yishuv" was clocted honorsry president of the Jewish Agency, A telegram of warm groetings was deepatched at once to the Baron in Paris.

Dr. Chaim Welzmann, president of the World Zlonist Organization, was elected president of the Jewish Agency; Louis Marshall and Lord Meichett were elected presidente of the council, while Feiix Warburg was clocted Administrative Council prosident.

The signing of the Foundation Scroll of the Jewish Agency (by Waizmann and Nahum Sokolow of behalf of the World Zionis Organization, and a large group ci prominent keyworkors, headed by Louis Marahali and Felix Warburg, on bshaif of the non-Zionists) was a moving and unforgettablo acenc.

The hiatoric founding confcrence which was opened by Dr. Woizmann, was closed after thres . daye of deliberations by Loule Marshaii, and ondod in tho singing of Hntikva and in an atmosphere which was summod up by Dr. Samuoi Daichos of London: "This hus boon the most wonderful day in all the: 1,000 yoars that have gone by."

The hopoe and their realization form a ohaptor in themselvca. Immodiatoly aftor the founding assombiy, a difficult poriod commenced, marked by tragic evonta (such as the death of Louis Marshali immadlately after the conference and the economic recession in the United States in the 1930s).

I romembar clearly opening my report of the historical meeting to my paper (the Paris Hnint, which edited at tho time), in the follow ing words, which I wrots in a sanae of implicit faith:

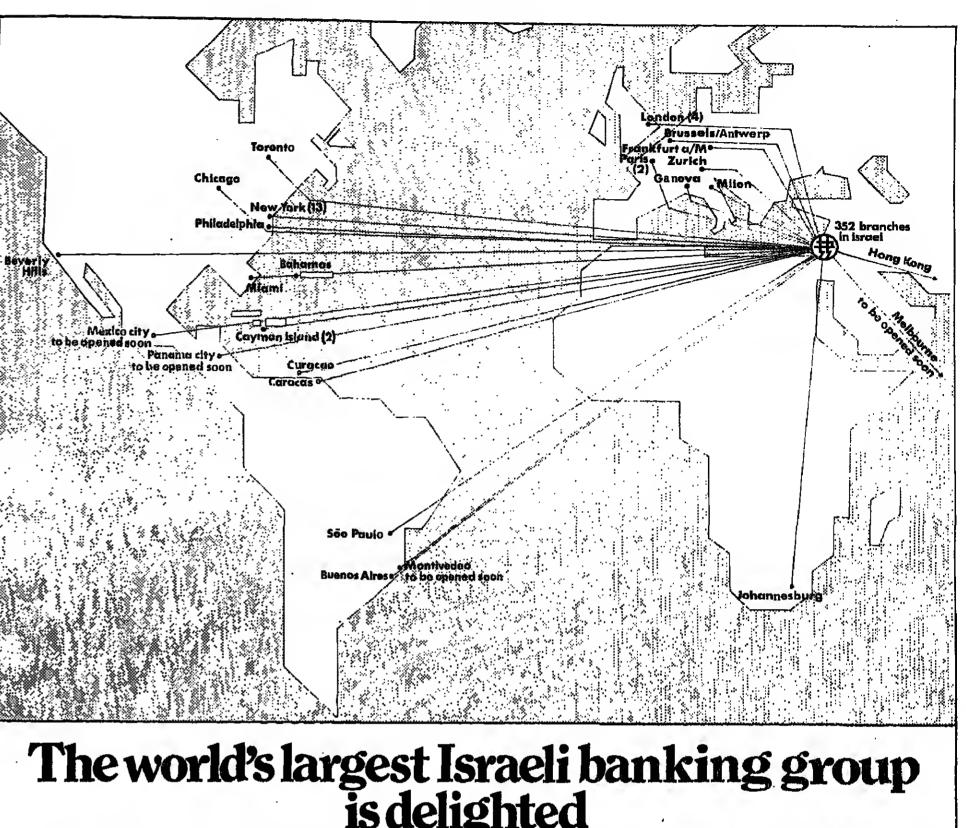
"Everything that has been dons and declarsd here today rests on foundations of mutual trust on the part of Zionists and non-Zionisis alikc." I boileve that this was proven at the time and continues to bs borne out today, 50 years iatsr, in the deliberations and in . the work of that great and important organization in Jewish history — the sxpanded Jewish Agency, which represents all the Jewish communities in the free, world, for the upbuilding of the ranswed and sovereign Homeland of the Jewish people - the State of Israei.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979





PAGE TWELVE



The world's largest Israeli banking group is delighted to wish the Jewish Agency a happy birthday on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

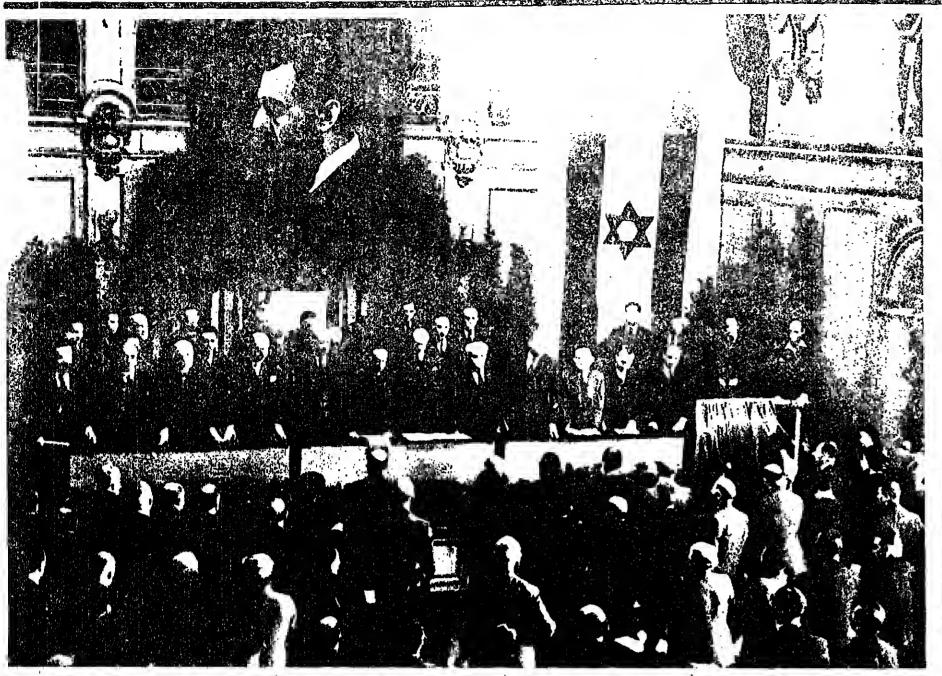


bank leumi בנק לאומי

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979

THE JERUSALEM POST -- JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

TAL-AROYO PAGE THIRTEEN



FIFTY YEARS

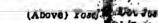
Some pictorial highlights from the Jewish Agency's first half-century.

Adore) The meeting of the With Agency Council, in 187. Dr. Witemann and Ben-Garlen can be seen in first row of podium. (Below Left) Dr. Chaim Weismann presents Safer Tore. to U.S. President Barry Truman. (Below right) Mashe Sharelt and David Ben-Gurion in New York, 1947.



THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUNILEE SUPPLEMENT WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979







WEDNI





Pinous and Fisher sign charter of Reconstituted Jewish Agency, 1970.



Dov Joseph, Mosne Sharent and David Bacohen in Latrun desention Camp after Ok Sabbath, ' 1947, (Below) Terrorist blast at Agency, 1948.



(Above) Temenite immigrants sign up for align in Aden, 1938. (Below) 'Lliya Bet' literal immigrant. stream ashore during last days of the British Mandate.



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979

.

THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

PAGE FIFTEEN

IT IS mld-morning at the Mevaseret Zion absorption centre end 20 men end women sit in n classroom wrestling with the heat and Hsbrew. A danti3t from Boston, an accountant from Cape Town, e doctor from Buenos Aircs, a businessmon from Bombay, a philologist from Karkhov, a plumber from New York, a journallet from New Zoeland, a lawyor from London... Aged from early 20e to early 50s they heve come up to Jaruaniem from the four corners of the world to breek their tongues ovor e new language to equip themselves for a new life in n new iand.

Nearby in the centrs's six firstclese kindergertsns, immigrant children aged from six months to six years pley end learn, with humbling eass, the language their parents struggle to master. Eisewhere on the complex are classrooms for the primary grades. The older childron are away otudying at school, ulpan and university in Jeruselsm.

It is quiet to the supermarket. A few old people from the Sovict Union, who have emigrated with their children and grandchildren, shop elongsidc Arsb workmen from e neerby building site. The shop only burste into hectle ilfe during the mid-morning ulpan break and agein at 12,45, when phronts collect their children, race to huy food and collect meli from the office.

Then it is home to pleasant little semi-detnched housee for lunch, e rest, the relief of lapsing into the mother tongue. Thore is the laundry and housework to be done. homework, perhaps e trip to Jerusalem to shop, arrange personal affairs, hunt for jobe or

By late elternoon the chlidren are awake and out in the sunchine. This is paredies for them. There is a small playground at the end of each block, trees to climb, open countryside all around and a JNF forest to sxplore. They play in complete eafsty. There is littlo traffic and no lifts or stairs to worry about.

In the cool of the evening, whole familles emerge to stroll and talk ln a multi-ilngual babble. Volunteers from Jerusalem and nearby klbbutzim visit weekly to help with Hebrew. And there are fraquent lectures and cultural events.

MEVASERET ZION, eet in the Judean Hills 10 minutes by bue from the capital, was built shortly efter the Six-Day War as a private housing esiate. At the time, Jerusalemites thoughi it too far out to buy, and in 1970 the complex was purchased by the Jewish

Agency. There is room at the centre for 200 families and at the moment all but 40 apertments are occupied --a total of 775 persons from 12 countries (a fow months ago thero wers immigrants from 22 nations). The majority are from the Soviet Union, with South Africa, America, Britain, and South American countries ropresented in large numbers. d others from Rumania. Finiand, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, France, Hoiland, Gibrnitar, Iran...

At least one member of virtually every housshold at Mevaseret Zion is a university graduate, and the centre na a whole represents a very considerable infusion of taisnt and education into Israsll society. Mevaseret's director. Eliezer Kroll, is fond of pointing out that he has 82 doctors and 28 thers in various medical fields living at the absorption centre new 4 enough to staff a sizeable

PAGE SIXTEEN



(Above) Ros Mediow in her absorption centre kitchen. (Battom) The Mevaserei kindergarien.

Half-way home

New immigrants are expected to stay six months at an absorption centre. before getting permanent housing. Many stay longer. and aren't entirely unhappy about it. HELEN DAVIS finds out why.

hospital. There are elso 25 engineere, 27 teachers, 12 physiclets and chemists, four artiete, six lawyers ...

NEW IMMIGRANTS are expected to spend six months at the absorption cantre before moving out into permanent housing. But the present bousing criels has delayed the dsparture of many. The average stay these days is a year, with come families staying on much longer.

This creates a considerable. headache for the management of the centre which is hard-pressed to find room for newcomers. The centre takes in four groups of 35 families each year --- and expects 60 families, who have prior bookings to live here, in the next

few months. Not to mention a constant end growing demand for houses from the increased Soviet alíva.

Kroll hopes be can make room for fresh influx. He is nudging families who have alternative accommodation, but who are waiting for the echool year to finish, or their lifts to arrive, or ibe walls of their new apartments to be painted, before moving out. No one is forcibly svioted from Mevaseret Zion, but the message is ciear - it's been nice to have you, but the time has come to say

Perbaps it is a fault that Mevaseret is as pleasant as it is. with its trees and flowers, safe

play arsee and single-storey dwellings are a marked contrast to the chicken-coop apartment blocke thet Jews bulld for other Jewe to inbabit in the rew immigrant suburbs of Jarusaiem.

Where else oan a family of modest means hope for a tree-shaded patio, a little garden and all facilities on the doorstep? Not In Neve Ya'acov, the area to which the vast majority will go.

"I hear it again and again from friends who lived hars," said a woman who has been at Mevaseret for a year, "Thie is paradise. They keep telling ms that I don't know how luoky I am Most new immigrants will never . end that I won't know what has hit have it so good again. The setting, me when I leavs. It's rather depressing,'

MEVASERET le indeed a womblike environment. There is a social worker, two house mothers, two representatives from the Ministry of Labaur Office ol Acndemic Employment, a representative from the Ministry of Immigramt Absorption, etafflo nrrnnge culturel and educational programmes for all age groups nnd two 18-yenr-old religiaue girls who inve electad to spend their two years of nailonal service working with immigrente. In addilion thore nre weekly visits from a group of nunicipal volunieer ready to lend a sympathetic ear and to give practical edvice and help where possible.

But living at an abeorption centre has its diondveniages. Every family has prohiems, reel end urgeni problema, and everyone inces difficult adjustments to Isrnoll life. And at times the centre ccasce to be a womb end becomes a hothouse, magnifying each individual problem into a crisie.

People, snys Sybll Marcueolik: British Zioniot Federation, fee off one another's misery on ship corption centres. And she is right It is not always the most healthy piece to be for too long. After a time Meveseret's protective e vironment becomes couniesproductive to successful absorption: The fiedging must leeve in nest and learn to fly. The longe he stays, the harder it is to tak ths plunge.

The trouble is finding anothe euliable nest. Housing is the ou subject that engages the fixed attention of every immigreal. It's a topic of obseesive conversalion In the supermarket, the clink wherever two immigrante met the conversetion inevitably turn to housing. Do you have a flatye! Heve you been affered anythings ail? How large? How meny roome? A balcony? When a res dent finally negotiatee : felicitious conclusion to hie how; ing problem he is wiehed "mars; 101 by everyone he meets. If h hed had a new baby or a large in heritance, he could not be mon feted.

And those laft waiting for. something to come up get is creasingly edgy as inflation and new Ministry of Housing poller pushse even public housing up ont and 200 per cent. Many who sold homas befors arriving in Israel have seen the hope of owning sver tho most modest apartment evaporato.

Housing, or the inok of tt, le el# rceponsible for some of the mind dieputee and irritetions among otherwise friendly families. Somsone with two ohlidren get three bedrooms and 105 metres while familles with more children. who have been in the country longer, go. on waiting. Lucki Proteozia? Who knows?

For Kroll - originally from New York, ex-kibbutznik, former head of the North American desi, of the Aliya Department in the WZO, twico on shliohut to America — housing is an open 20 months, and as meny as 57 sore. He is here to help new in femillas have called ihem trustration that he cannot help with the singis problem that gives his email community its bigges collective headache.

His task, and that of the centrer, is to provide the immigrant with a reasonable base in Hebrew. knowledge of Israel and belp in ... finding jobs and housing.

"Jobs are not a problem is general," he says. "People man heve to start on a lower leval than. before; they may have to regunlify, or retrain in a new field altogether. They may have difflouity adapting to new techniques

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1978



THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENOX JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

satisfied with, even if only as en initiei etep. "The big, blg problem le housing. It creetes tremendous frustrations and bitternese for many people here. But even so, almost everyone finds something, even if it is not very satiefactory." **KROLL BELIEVES** one of the cenire's major teeks is equipping immigrants with e working ldeology thet will cerry them through the viciseitudes of learning to livs in Isrsei. "Many peopie, perticularly those from the Soviet Union, come here knowing nothing of Judaism. nothing of Jewish holidays or history. Educeting them in these thinge must be an important pert of life here," he eavs. "Our eim is not to turn immigrents into Orthodox Jews. We try to instill in them an understanding of why they are here, why Isreel is here end the coniribution they cen make." The annual oycle of festivals gives the parfect opportunity to munel seder at Pesech, treeplanting et Tu B'shvet, bonfires

convey these concepts. A comon Leg B'Omer, pertles for Purim. The ulpan cunningly stirs e little history and Bible into the isnguage lessons and providee rsgular bus tours around the country to give many immigrants their first view of the lend.

A sizeable proportion of ths Western immigrants - and a emettering of Russiens, too - are religious and there is a vital rsligious life revolving around the tiny synegogue on the centre. "The secular immigrants might not join in, but," says Kroli, "they eee Judalam in action and are themselves strengthened by the firm motivetion of their religious neighbours.'

Not so many of the reeldents at the absorption centre are the redhot Zionlets one would expect. Tha Soviet immigrante have, in many cases, come because they have family in Israel, or because they have professions that they connot uee elsewhere in the West. And people from the West come for a smorgaebord of reasons that often haven't much to do with rsturning "to build and be built." A psychlairist decides to uproot himself from the U.S. because of "mid-ilfe criela." An engineer from California has a sister who married out end doesn't want the eeme to heppen to his children. A doctor is elok of the oitmate in Chicego and has a vague yearning

A FEW simple atatistics illustrete he crisis in eliva end ebsorption. While for years the Jewish Agen-cy's information booklets stated that the optimum stay for an oleh in an absorption centre is five or six months, the average period that olim remain in the temporary cantres is 12.3 months. Seventyseven families have been living in their absorption centres for 13 to

"If the Jewish Agency hadn't better in the next few weeke." bullt a new centre every month in the past year, we would be in even more serious trouble," eeye

Raphael Kotlowitz, who has been head of the Agenoy's aliya and absorption department since May 1973. While the dropout rate among Russian Jewish emigrants was almost negligible in the early '70s, one's joy over the possibility that 50,000 Jews may bs allowed to seve the Soviet Union this year is tempered by the fact that only

and a new orientation. But the greet mejority find work they are

(Above) Brit Mila at the absorption centre (Bolow) New immigrant from Boulot Union (Richard Lobell)

to do something constructive. A chemiet from South Africe lands here ofter trying America and heting it.

A hendful come in the vague hope of finding a solution to personal problems, Predictably, Israel, with ite tensions and demands, only aggravatee the source of discontent

"Immigrents at the absorption centre undargo very considerable etrese even if they have no outetanding problems to cope with," eays Kroll, "Their lifestyle le completely changed. The houses here are emaller than many of them are used to. People who have worked ell their lives are no longer leeving home all day. And some men, both from the Weet and the Eest, whose identities are strongly tled up with their professional life, become extremely uptight about not work-

"Couples who ilved their own, largely separate, lives are euddenly thrown together 24 hours a day. The husband finds himself doing housework, ehopping, picking the kids up from ths kindergarten. For some it is e beeutiful time. I have had people tell me that ilving here gave them the chance to get to know one



another again. But for others, the absorption centre routine can create stresses they can't cope with. "Chlidren, perticularly teenegers, cen be an additionel cource of trouble. Because parents want to come to Israei, It doesn't alweys follow that their children want to come, too. Some ars resentful and become difficult to hendie. Others eimply find it hard to adjust to a new school, new friends end e new language.'

FOR PEOPLE etruggling to function in a new society, the absorption centre provides another prop which may, indeed, be its moet veluable function: Friendehlp. Here, people make lasting friendships and find surrogate "femiliee," which go a long way to tlding them over troubled timee. And joining them in timee of joy. A birth, a brit mila, a barmiteva is celebrated at the nbcorption centre with a gusto that would be hard to match anywhere.

For Ros Medlov, who came to Ierael from New Jersey 10 months ago with her hueband (a rabbi working for the Ministry of Educetion) and five children, the friendships they have made are of themselves a vindication of the concept of absorption centres.

"All new immigrants have tremendous anxiety," she sald. "They are uprooted and struggiing hard to cope with a profoundly different ilfestyle. I don't know how we would have managed

without the heip and support of other lmmlgrents.'

We have friends in Jerussiem who bypassed the obsorption centre and moved straight into an apartment. And they are very unheppy. They have made few friends, they are lonely end simply havon't learned mony of the thinge thet we picked up quite neturally from other lmmigrents."

Dina Beiline, en angineer end former isading Soviet activist who came to Meveseret Zlon e yeer ego from Moscow with her family, egress end is, in fact, highly criticel of the tendency to sand less-educeted Soviet immigrents directly to apertments rather than to absorption centres (epparently on the assumption that their jobs will not demand en immediate proficiency in Hebrew).

"I don't know how new immigranis con survive in Isreel without the Initiel help of en ebsorption centre," she seid. "It gives people the chance of a common education, the opportunity to meet people whom they cen haip end be helped by in return. With exceptions, Isreelis do not go out of their way to help newcomers. Thoy are mostly too busy with their own lives. And so, while I think this is an artificial world, it is a very good step into Isreel.'

IF THE housing chortege hae one benefit, it is that in forcing immigrants to stay longer on the abaorption centre many have form-ed firmcr friendships and bridged cultural and linguistic divides that thoy might not have achieved during a chorter stay. "Many Westerners worked for Soviot Jewry back home," says Kroli, "and ere naturally looking forward to getting to know Soviet Jewe hero. But they sometimes find it very hard to break through the barrier of reserve. When I mentioned this to one Russian immigrant he said, 'I was suspicious of my neighbours in Russia. I still don't feel 100 per cent free with other Russlane here, and you expect me to be free with Westerners?' " It is the teenagers who suffer least from social inhibitions. Says Kroll: "When the U.S. Secretary of Hsalth, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califamo, visited the absorption centre recently, he came across two teenagera chatting together in Hebrew, 'Where are you from?' he asked. 'From Russia,' seld one. 'From India,' said the other. "I think," says Kroli, "that comehow eums up what the absorption centre is all about."D

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979



discusses some of his major problems with The Post's JUDY SIEGEL.

about 85 per cent will end up here. "I have hope," says Kotlowitz,

THE DEPARTMENT hand pins his hopse on a meeting between Prime Minister Begin and American Jewish leaders at the end of this month about the tragic dropout problem thet grows more serious with every Russian Jew who decides to settle in America. despite the fect that he left the Soviet Union on an Israeli visa. "I hope that American Jewish leaders will reach the conclusion

that it must be contained," he con-

Raphael Kollowith

tinues. Their financial aid to the dropouts must be roconsidered. blames all sides - the Agency, the government and the American Jewish institutions for not containing the problem. Prime Minister Begin has not resorted to drastic measures or inteneo preesure on the Americans bocause, explains Kotlowitz, ho thought it might endanger Soviet Jewish emigration.

While aliya totels of 50,000 and over wers good news in the early from Iran, a bit more from the

1 m M Con

not really yet been feit. Careful planning to absorb idealistic volunteers inspired by peace must bs done now, so that they don't return to their netive countries in frustration like many did after the Six Day War, hs eays. BUT THE major problem still to be decit with is housing, a prime

U.S. and Grsat Britain pulls the

figure up, while e static figure from South Africa and a decrease

from South America pulis it down.

The peece treaty with Egypt

will have a good sffect on aliya, says Kotiowitz, but its impect has

necoseity that is unreachable for many potontial olim The aliya department end the

Absorption Ministry — whose fetes have yet to be decided by the government after many yeare of isagreoments - are in limbo. How fast the government decides end how high allye end absorption 70s, 1979 will be e good allya year is set on the national priority list if 35-40.000 settle. Increased aliya will help determine how many olim come to Israel - and stay.

THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

The bank known for dependability in Israel and throughout the world.

For over forty years Israel Discount Bank has been a major factor in the continuing growth of the economy of Israel.

IDB ranks among the 200 largest banks in the free world and has a world wide banking network on 5 continents. IDB has two New York branches that offer a full range of domestic and international banking services for business and personal needs.

When performance counts, you can count on IDB in Israel, New York and throughout the world.

Overseas Branches:

New York, NY: Nassau, Bahamas Grand Cayman Island, B.W.I. Luxembourg

Agency:

Miami

Representative Offices:

London, Toronto, Buenos Aires,

Subsidiary Banks in Israel:

Barclays Discount Bank Ltd. The Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd. The Israel Development & Mortgage Bank Ltd. Industrial Finance Bank Ltd.

Subsidiary Banks Abroad:

Israel Discount Trust Company, New York Discount Bank (Latin America), Montevideo

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK:

240 branches in israe

Founded 1935

Head Office: 27/31 Yehuda Halevi Street, Tel Aviv, Israel (03) 627411 Main New York Office: 511 Fifth Avenue (212) 551-8500 Miami Agency: 420 Lincoln Road, Miami, (Fla.) (305) 534-6224 Toronto Representative Office: Toronto Dominion Centre (416) 363-3437

Total assets exceed US \$6.3 billion

PAGE EIGHTEEN

THE JERUSALEM POST -- JEWISH AGENCY JUBILER SUPPLEMENT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE M, 197

tor dielo 16 Bastano Alfida and and items anata, bi the signal state man village "Bigny of have sport have Heliczy when mer examinate acnace to a totally different or of existence. The revolution series and they were publicative "

The 6! Iranlans are the boost addition to this high somethe ed in the foothills of the Carmel mountaine. Established to 1968, Yemin Orde serves some 430 studente, all of whom are wards of Youth Allya. Most are Israell, but Rifkin explained thore are a few foreignars scattered here and there.

"We have a few Americans, South Africans and British, so the concept of non-Hebrew speakers was not strange. It is a matter of the newcomere adjusting to us."

IT IS EASY to spot the new arrivals walking around the village grounds. They move th self-oonsoious groups, not guite in concert with their surroundings. An air of hesitancy hangs on them as they speak quietly amongst themselves.

after the oivil unrest started fermenting. Rifkin said the THOSE "CULTURAL

by parents from the West, Youth Allya Institutions now face an important 'additional' ohalisnge -the oblidren of Soviet Jewish dropouts.

child in Rome and Vienna whose commodations will not deter the parents are waiting for visas from Jswisb Agenoy from the plan. America should be brought to Israel end educated in his dor- LIVE-AWAY institutions have months of walting.

with problem youth, youngsters "The six months or so that they whose parents are not in the counspend here could be critical in try and others who need a roundhelping them to understand what the clook framework. The Israel is really liko and in convin- teachers, says Shapira, work with oing their parants to come on the childran all the time and not aliya." says the chairman. A tour only during formal class time. of 27 such youngsters earlier this They are assigned to deal with the year, which resulted in one Rus- whole human being, and they slan girl returning hare im- succeed. And ohildren whose medintely with her family and home environments were part of ing whole classee of Western out of Jewishness. more expected, has proved that it the problem can escape to get a teenagers to Israel for a year at a oan work. Shapira hopes that the chance to grow up.



LYNDA SCHUSTER visits a group of the latest Youth Aliya charges, 64

teenagers who arrived in Israel in the wake of the Khomeini revolution.

language and cultural differencee, there is the matter of "There was never any great life style. They are basically response to Youth Aliya in Iran," middle-class, and used to a totally explained Rifkin. "The office in different sori of sxistence. They Teheran had been thero for years are not accustomed to rising early without much activity. There was in the morning and working. But no reeson; Iranien Jews, for the where else would they go? That is most part, led comforteble ex- the beauty of Youth Allya - to

Jewish Agency told him to expect differences" pose some of the 30 Iranians in September; 2 arriv- biggest obstacles to integration. ed. Of the 600-700 Iranian youths For instance, boye end girls do not who hevo come to Israsl since the study together in Iran, and many trouble began, et least twice that of the girls were reluctant to sit in number has gone to the U.S. the same classroom as the boys. and other pinces, according to Another difference is religious

practice. Yomin Ords is a He added that those parents religious youth village. Rifkin who could not accompany their said most of the Iranians did not ohildrsn out of the country and did come from religious families, not have relatives abroed, sent although all had some sort of them to Ierael through Youth Jswish education.

According to Rifkin, the Iranian "It's quite difficult for some of youths were not strangers to these kids," he said. "Beeldes the religion, but he added thet most

Shmuel Ba'al Haness, the group'e councellor, thinks it is restricted in Iran than here. The girls who come must adjust to an integrated eoclety. Boys heve the common denominator of sports. Everyone is accepted on the football field on the basis of his ability. Sporte are a universal languege. Girls don't have that sort of outlet."

thell drivens work also driv 10.00 BB 1168 - CG11 - OO11 - 方包子書の218 she ward, they ad one

and ad ainon the U. Hyres tion field, due only balt flashing eyes. To will dowayn concrubed the day Carried In thrack January 16. Pue as me day the Stock left Iran," ne agod andi ing activy. "All my family is here, except for my prother. He had to remain because he had not done army service. I hope he will come soon." Wistfully.

Roni is incky. Most teenngers came without their familites, or at least left parents bohind.

"I was the ftrat to come," explained Shlinon in halting Hebrew. "I wanted to be the first becauec I knew I could help them once I learned the language. My brother and eister are hero. We nre walting for my parents."

(They still bear the ecars of the Shah's reign of terror. A question about the relationship between the Jewish community and the Sbah was met with hisses of "Spies. Do you work for SAVAIS?")

had gone to secular schoole. Some ALL ADMITTED that while Iran had even attended Moslem was a "good country," they echools. He eaid they adjust to wouldn't want to go back. Israel is wearing a kipa because of peer thair country now, and there is a pressure: everybody is doing it. willingness, however tentative, to commit themselves.

Pinina, an attractive redhead easier for boys to assimilate. "I am not certain the girls want us "Firet of all, women are more here. I feel torn between two worlds: their ways of doing things are eo different. But I can't go back to Teheran."

The cry "we want to be accepted" does not fall on deaf ears. Rifkin is eympethetic. "The truth is if there had not been a revolution in Iran, most of those kids would still be there, and they The Iranians will study in know it. They woke up one mor-separate classes until September ning to find a different language, , when they will join the rest of strange food, and unfamiliar the student body. "I don't believe soolai mores. Perhaps they don't in overpowering people with in- want to be in Israel. But it is still doctrination," said Rifkin. "I easier for them at this school than believs adjustment comes slowly. those who are thrown into the olty They are esparated just now to school system. They'll adjust give them breathing space and a here, and perhaps someday look greater eense of security in the upon this place as home."

> volvement in Project Renewal for sium rehabilitation. Shapira notes

pinpointing the disadvantaged."

sxperience in the field, it will ask

for funds to help more children

study in its institutions and to

Akiva and still a leader of

I'm sure that Mizrahi can be the

The form

Sincs Youth Allya has so much

that 90 per cent of the disadvan-taged youngsters in Youth Aliya nstitutions come from the first 55 netghbourhoode that were selected for rehabilitation. "That Yosef Shapira, chairman of Youth Aliya, explains his proposal for dealing shows how accurate we were in

with the children of Soviet-Jewish 'dropouts' to The Post's JUDY SIEGEL. Youth Aliya chairman Yosef Shapira has proposed that every costs involved in flights and ac-

THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

numbers - 800 next year not yet significant.

In 1980, they will come from Spain, the U.S., France, Brazil, modernise existing schools, England and other countries. And libraries and other facilities. they will be taught in their native tongues.

Shapira dreams of organizing Mizrahl-Hapoel Hamizraht, summer projects for 10,000 Shapira is searching desperately Western youngstero who attend for a way to interest traditional low-quality Hebrew and Sunday Jews who are turnsd off by the schools abroad and need Jewish Zionist establishment to come on enrichment. The cost would be aliya. enormous, but it would reach Perhaps we need a movement large massee of the upcoming with a new name and a different Shapira's programme for bring- generation who are likely to drop way of operating, he says. "And

vanguard of this aliya time is progressing, although the YOUTH ALIYA wants direct in- movement."

PAGE NINETEEN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979



HAVING educated Holocasust sur-vivors, refugees from Arab lands, orphans, the disedvantaged and ohildren sant for limited periods. Another challenge



Small and struggling

The Post's MARY HIRSCHFELD meets settlers at Ya'ad, a young industrial village in the Western Galilee's Segev bloc.

SMALL ie beautiful -- but not when you're too emali to do well. That is the bitter complaint of tho 28 young families living in Yo'ad, the first of the planned industrial villages to he eet up in central Gailiea. Promises of help to turn their moshov into a thriving 150family community have been repudiated by the government, who told them that their living "standards (are) too high and incompatible with the Jewish Agency's originol plaus for the area." 'I don't know what they mean."

moshav socretary Danny Shilo told The Jerusalem Post. "We

way of life, his social and human

"When the Jawish Agancy was

asked to teke on the task over 30

yeare ago it wae an incredible job.

can remember erriving at ths

alrport one morning at dawn with

Levl Echkoi (former prime

minister and than head of the

Settlement Department) as the

first planeload of immigrants

arrived from Ysmen, bringing

bounds.

hove a cooperative settlement - a pochets, and there is no need to moshav shilufi - just liko the othoro in the country. We work the iond, too, divide profits among all mambore and livs a standard communni lifs, without the riches uf many kibbutzim. Now if wo like our houses clean, and want new mombers to bo close to us in heart and mind, I think this should stand for us - not against us.

"It oll comes down to tho familior polities of neglecting tho Galliec. Everybody talks a lot obout populoting Judeo, Snmorlo and whotnot, ou the assumption for populating the Gallice. As that the Gaillee is already in our erable land is hard to find, and not

STRUCTURE DE STRUCTURE DE STRUCTURE DE STRUCTURE DE STRUCTURE STRUCTURE STRUCTURE STRUCTURE STRUCTURE STRUCTURE S Mattatyahu Drobless and Dr. Ra'anan Weitz hold different political points of view. But the two

Experienced expert in sett co-heads of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, share a rich store of experience in settlement itself, observes The Post's







average family changes their home four times. Modern society is a society on the move. Unless a model is found in which new technology will not compel the individual to move continuously, then Western oivilization is doomsd spiritually and socially."

Waitz' answer to this problam ts the industrial village (kafat) just now baing devsloped in Israel --in which the sociaty is based on al three sectors - agricultura, industry and services. Weitz calls this approach "integrated rural development," and hopes it will provide an environment whare members of an individual family oan work in diffarent sectors and still ramain in the same physical setting.

"Rural Israel is on the verge of social revolution, this time taokiing the problems of Western civilization," Weits says, complating the interview and what must be the 50th orbit of bis office. 'I'm satisfied with our past euocess, and confident for future

MATTATYAHU Droblees was put in a very unenviable position one year ago, whan he was thrust into charing leadership of the Jewich Agency's settlement dapartment, which had for years been chaired solely by Prof. Ra'anan Weitz.

worry about it. They forget that

the groat majority of Israell

Arabs live in the aren ond they do

not feel friendlier towords Jewa

than the Arabs in the Guza Strip.

In cantral Galllee alone, they out-

number Jews 10 to 1. Ya'od is sur-

rounded by Arab villages and

there are hardly any Jewish

ectiomente in the whole Bagev

CREATING "Industrial villagos"

was the Jowish Agency's formula

The two diffar radioaliy on ths political questions surrounding settisment. Drobless staunohly supports unlimitad sattlemant in ali areas of Biblical Israel, Weitz beliavee the departmant must focus its limited resourcae on what ha calls the more realistic goal of eattlament within pra-1967

Politicai differencee notwithstanding, a more ex-parianced person for the coohsirman's job could not have bean found. Droblese has lived on a settlemant since the first day ha arrived from Argentina, soms 28 yaars ago.

"I'VE SERVED in all the different oapaoities of the settlement." Droblese said. "For 28 years I saw what it was like to be on tha other side of the settlement coin, on the receiving end of the agency's policites. Thus during my past year as op-ohairman I've triad to solve hera the problems I felt

tion, with its 500 employees nationwida, is an apparatus of professional people working earnestly, above and beyond tha oall of duty, for the rural cettiar."

EVERYONE KNOWS the contribution of moshavim and kibbutzim to the nation, economically (by realizing agricultural celf-sufficiency), socially (in absorb-ing immigrants) and militarily (by providing a defensive shield on the nation's frontiers). They have also worked as a population magnet, not only in attracting the

many university graduatas are willing to consider a lifs in agriculture, industry-based settlemente were thought to be much more appealing. Ya'ad was the first such ecttlement to be established, and four mors are to be created.

"Before getting our permanent houses," Shilo told The Post, "we lived for years in compers in the nearby Nevo forest. Now another group -- mootly of Defence Mulatry engineero - has settled there. These people have been living in the same trallers for a long thme. The story haan't chonged: permanent housing is always six months away for them: It was last July, then December, now August. They still don't know

YA'AD lies two infles uphill from the forest, 250 metree above sea level. Its 30 freshly painted houses ail look pretty much the same.



Weetern immigrant looking for e new way of life, but aleo in holding the restices urbun eabra, who might leave Ierael if there were

Drobless reporte that there are three times as many applicants for new cottlements as there is money to provido roofs for them. He divides the would-be eettler into three categories.

"The first group, which I would estimaté constitutes 30-40 per cent of our applicants, is the Israel eabra, an idealiet who wants to do something for his homeland. This person is tirod of city life, he believee in different standards, in an equal sociaty, and wante to build his life in a community where he will ba contributing io himself and his society.

"The socond category, which constitutes about the same porocntago, is the young man who wante a family, but dosen't have e millionaire father to holp him with housing. Hie only answer is either a developmant town or a rural settlement. He is a pragmetic settlar, not an idaalistlo one, but

migrante. Thesa ara people who hava dleoovered their Jewish asntity, and have coma here becausa of it. But rathar than live in Tel Aviv, which has the ba points of New York without its redeeming qualities, ha wants 4 different typa of life."

Drobless, who survived the Warsaw Ghetto and came to Israel bafore tha advant of prefabricated housing for new ssttlere, does not begrudge today's plonasrs any comforts of the damand that parsonal happiness be a econdary consideration to be a econdary consideration to the overall needs of the state. don't want the settlar to suffer, hs eave. "If it's no good for him, it's no good for the country, if it's good for him, the country will . benefit." D.

WEDNEBDAY, JUNE 27, 197

PROF. RA'ANAN Weitz ie a fascinnting man. He has a success story to tell, and he is proud to relate it. He has a dream to unfold, to the rost of the world.

What Prof. Weitz, co-chairman of the Jewish Agency's sattlement department, unabashodiy calls "the most eignificant success story of Israel" is the development of its 600 rurai sattlements, which are responsible for what he terms "human trensformetion." What he means is that Israel hae takan impoveriehed tmmlgrants from all over the world, poured tham into a radioally new type of melling pot - the kibbutz and moshav - and euccesefully produced a priceless alloy the area hasn't sean for 2,000 years --the Jewish farmar.

Prof. Weltz' dream goes beyond the scope of caring for underdevsloped immigrants in the under developad country Israet once was. His new plan for rural settlement is eimed at no iess than soiving tha social problams afflicting the leading Western nations of the world --- "which in galning material riches have lost their basic system of values."

Wsitz, a professor of rural regional development, has been asked to datell this plan next. month at the UN Food and Agriculturs Organization's world confarence, which will be attended by 1,500 delegatas from 128 countries, .

WEITZ'S newly published book on the subject, which he will present to the conference, to dedicated "to the Jewish Agancy for Israel, on the occasion of its jubilee, for the most unique of accomplishments: human transformation."

"The Jewish Agenoy," Weitz says, peoing his office, "through long, patient and sometimes uncolourful efforts, achieved something desperately needed the changes coordination one must adventures in human transforma-world over - transforming man's change location.'In the U.S. the tion of e different kind."

PAGE TWENTY

with them the inheritance and burden of the Third World. "As the families disembarked with the bewildared looks on thair faces. in their traditional garb, Eshkol looked at me and acked, 'Do you raelly think that out of these people we'll see what we dream about - the new Jewish farmor?

"Thank G-od I lived to sea this tmpossible dream realizad. Thts succese ts due to the baelo qualities of the Jewieh Agency ---a comprahansive approach in concept and planning, full coordination between the plan and psople in the field, and abova all remembaring thet the human quality is the real yardstick of 5110C655

WEITZ STRESSES that these problems have been dealt with on a concrete level --- not in theory but in practics. Now, hs says, "we're on the threshold of a new problem which is obaracteristic of the dsveloped world."

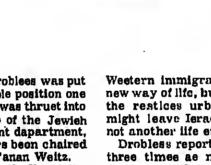
"Where is the source of maialse in Sweden and the U.S., in which families disintegrate, and the in-dividuals ask themselves Who am I?' It's because in gaining material riobee they lost the basic system of values."

"Why? Because the model for development of the West is based on the pivotal phenomenon thet occupational mobility is linked to geographical mobility. Once one

THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENOY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

His year's service in the oity has impressed him with the way tha departmant is run. "The organiza-

strass."



not another life etyle available.

There are facilitias for tannis and baskatball, as well as a smell village etore and the usual communal buildings - a club, for weakly meatings and bi-weekly movia showe, offices and two kindergartens.

The number of children - 46 ls disproportionately high for e settlemont of this size. The oldest is five, only eight are girle.

"Unlike many kibbutzim and other estilements," says Shilo, who at 34 is one of tha oldast peoplo of Ya'ad, "almost all of our membere work right hers. They don't need to go to tha nearest big town for a job. We have a email electronics factory, manufacturing control instrumants; a computer department, which makes programmss for eaveral important firms in tha north; an

architect'e office, epacializing in the designing of factories and warehouses. And finally, ws could not do without some farming, to lend the rural touch. We have a one-dunam graenhouse for carnations and also 80 dunams which we hope eoon to turn into an avocado plantation."

THE PICTURE is not as bright ae it might eeem. Ya'ad esttlers were caught in a trap of eorts after establishing four successful branches of activity, all the promisad help did not materialize. The members wera laft alone to handle tha wide infrastructura they had created, and thay complain that lifa has been hard for

"We didn't think it would be lika that," said Shilo. "As businass grows, we must hava enough hands to cope with it. But we can

them.



not evan accept new mambere now, for lack of spece. The governmant promisad us more housee but, this also hasn't materialised. We have to do ell the work ourselves, which means doing a lot of overtime and always being on the run, otherwise nothing is completed on time. And ws cannot ist our clients down. We are all beginning to fsel the conssquences of the preseura and

A small, tightly-knit community of young people, miles from thair nearest Jswish nsighbours and overburdaned with rasponsibilities, is the bast environmont for tensions to dsvelop.

"Isolated? It may look like that but we ara not really isolated," musad Shilo, "Wa ara roughly 25minutse away by car from Haifa. Whenavar I feel like going to a city sgain I can, Basides, why should I feel isolated, I have my family hera, and I am living with the peopls I have chosan to be around ma. Loneliness is much mors of a problam in town, whare you are

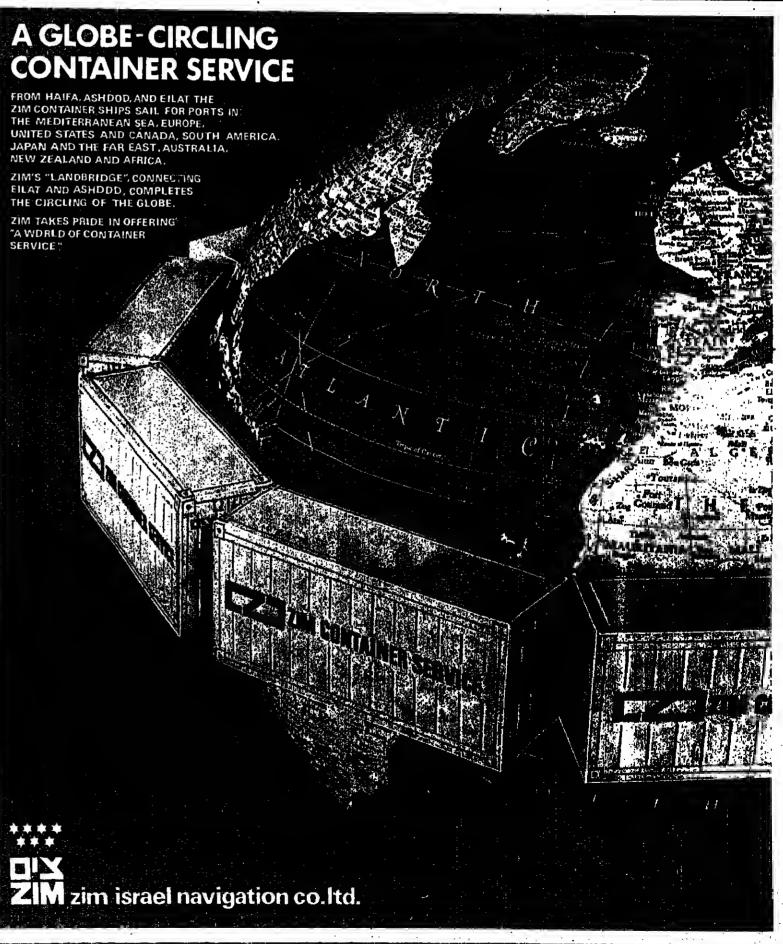




surrounded by a million strengers.'

Numerous familias hava tried to jotn Ye'ad since it was sat up five years ago. One of the settiars said they stopped counting after the first hundred. Twenty wars ad-mitted, ond after a one-year trial period, eccepted by the other members. There have hardly been eny drop-outs. "One family left come months ego," said Shilo, "but they have just returned. There is another one leaving now. they say for good. They ere probably going to he the first ones to do so."

As for the nine computer graduates from the Technion who first thought of settling somewhere in the Galilse end talked some friends into joining them in what everybody else considered "a crazy adventure," they are still alive and well in Ya'ad, working to make their dream a stronger and more affectiva reality.



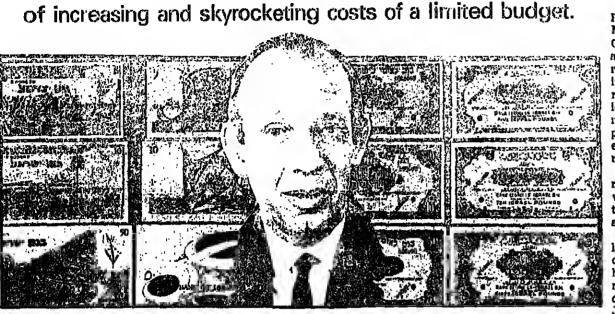
THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

tributors who think that peace is less expensive iban war are mis-taken, says Jewish Agency treasurer Akiva Lewinsky, who THOSE DIASPORA Jewish contreasurer Akiva Lewinsky, who must worry constantly about limited income in the face of increasing needs.

An experienced financier whose last job wes as a scalor director of Bank Haponlim, Lewinsky must try to balance the books while being cognizant of the fact thut the Agency's recults can't be measured in profits and loss figures.

A number of events and trends taking place simultaneously in the Jewish wurld contribute to the Agency's financial problems. "This is the biggest year of Jewish emigration is a inng time. One hundred thousand Jews will have left their homes and looked for new ones this year," Lewinsky says. About 50,000 of them will be Russians, 25,000 of them Iranians and the rest Jews from other countries of distress and the West. About 40,000 Jews from alt around the world will come to Israel, and they must be absorbed.'

The emigration to North America of nearly 70 per cent of the Russian Jews now leaving also affects the Jowish Agency.



JUDY SIEGEL talks to Agency Treasurer AKIVA LEWINSKY,

who has to deal with the problems

Jewish community to absorb Rus-sian Jewish dropouts in the U.S. the powerful forces of assimila-formal and informal educational tesks within a limited budget will redundant to another department often come at the expense of tion and intermarriage that are programmes for Diaspora be a mejor topic of discussion at intermarriage that are programmes for Diaspora be a mejor topic of discussion at intermarriage that are programmes for Diaspora be a mejor topic of discussion at intermarriage that are programmes for Diaspora be a mejor topic of discussion at the Jewish Agency Assembly. Including to view the dropouts as ditures are welcome, they too The enormous costs of building prepared a three-year Agency and the state of the sta boginning to view the dropouts as ditures are welcome, they too The enormous coets of building prepared a three-year Agency soft-epoken Lewineky has already a very expensive problom that effect the percentage of settlements in the Negev (to im- budget instead of one year at a begun to infuse the Agency with might better be solved in Ierael. Federation-raised funds that are ploment the peace egreement time. "The delegates this time his brand of clear-thinking The American Jewish com- evaluable to the Jewish Ageacy. with Egypt) and in the Gelilee will won't be able to complein about business procedures.

affects the Jowish Agency. munity has elso come to recognize And several of the Agency's own elso put a Funds spent by the American the utmost urgency of Jewish departments spend large sums on country.

heing rubber utnmps approving a hudget that is abready printed and ready to be implemented.

> "Phis line they'll have to work on it and decide for thennoive what activities should be given priority," Lewhak, mnintaina. And hnving a budgel that runa for three years allows the Agency to pny greater attentime to long-terin planning.

> Lewinsky emecdes that Project Renewal, Prime Minister Mennhem Begin's joint Agency. Government plan to rohabilitate alum neighbourhoods and their residents, lins gotten bogged down in disputes among the government, the Jewish Agency and the ocal authorities. "But this has never been donc hefore," he points out. The project is not mere elum elcarance, but human rebuilding us well.

We won't be ablo to acc the results quickly or in a clear-cut way, like a before-and-after picture of a man who has shaved. It is a gradual process."

Although Lewinsky is primarily interested in Agency income and niy econdarily in expenditures, is attempting to out the administrative fat, along with Ageny director-general Shmuel Lahis. ob slots will be cut 15 per cent by not filling jobs that become vecant and moving employees from where they are needed.

10

Although the Agency can't be For the first time, Lewinsky has run like a bank, the Swiss-bern,



RASSCO BUILDS BEVERYTHING EVERYWHERE IN ISRAEL

To the Jewish Agency in Israel on its Jublice

Congratulations!

RASSCO - Rural and Suburban Settlement Company Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, HAR-SINAI STREET, TEL-AVIV 61000, ISRAEL

RASSCO YOU CAN RELY ON RASSCO!

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979

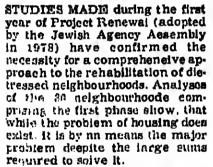
THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

PAGE TWENTY THREE

Freiker: Remercie fiel field field

The initial year has been a running-in period for the government-Jewish Agency programme of neighbourhood rehabilitation.





Carl Mark Control of the South States of the States and the

It is now evident that any attempt to rehabilitate a distresscd neighbourhood without the active involvement of its residents in the conceptual and planning stages will result in failure. There are clear indications that realdents are more concerned with the lack of coclal, educational, recreational and health sorvices than with the need for improved and larger housing.

Extensive efforts have been made to organize residente' committees - by housing-blooks or eighbourhoods-in order to create representative bodies that will be involved in the entire rehabilitation process. This has proved to be difficult and time-concuming; because there is a lack of truet, a lack of leadership and a lack of motivation among local people. Nevertheloss, perseverance by the local authorities and planners has created the beginnings of ffective cooperation and h to the formation of reeldente' committees.

Foliowing a period of uncortainty, the government and the Jewish Agency worked out an agreement on modes of operation, including the linking of Jewish Communities overseas with Project Renewal neighbourhoods. Recently, 32 additional neighbourhoods were listed for linking purposes. Studies and eurveys made of these neighbourhoods reflect the experience gained in working on the first group of 30 neighbourhoods. The procedure new provides for the establishment of a steering committee in each neighbourhood listed for Project Renewal by the joint government Jewish Agency

PAGE TWENTY FOUR

. : ,

al à hai a c



THE JERUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBLEE SUPPLEMENT

Committee. These committees are formed of representatives of the neighbourhood, local authority, government and Jewish Agency, with Keren Hayesod and UJA representatives also participating. Sieering committee moetings are held regularly insofar as possible. Their recommandations must be unanimously access and are then referred to the over-all joint committee, for faal approval.

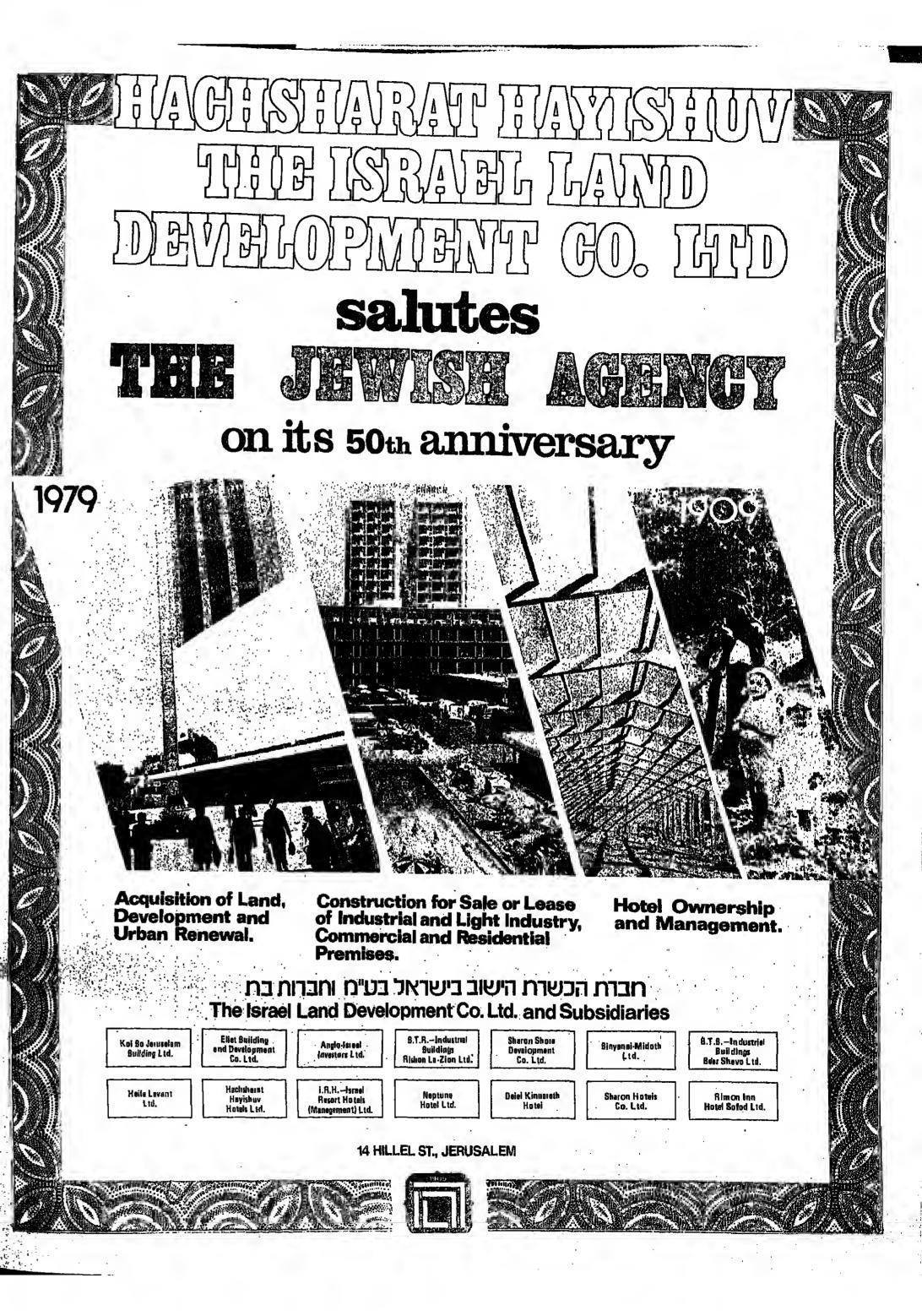
Both the insted Jewish Appeal and Keran insyand are actively engaged in the inking of overseas communities with Froject Renewal mainbourhoods. These activities include visits by caropaign missions and leaders to heighbourhoods being considered for adoption; meetings with mayors and local leaders la Israei; visits to overseas adopting communities by mayors; proparation of printed and audiovisual materials about Project Renowal in general as well as specific noighbourhoods.

AN IMPORTANT element of Project Renewal le the aesignment of project managere to epecific neighbourhoode. The project manager has the key tesk in the coordination of various elements, such as planaere, community workers, residents' group and local officials. In some cases, the project managers represent publicly-owned companies, specializing in the fields of plenning and urban developmont, such as Halamish and Ezrah and Bitzaron in Tel Aviv. Where no project manager has been assigned the head of the local council fills this role,

In some neighbourhoods, substantial progress in the rehabilitetion processe has been made es well as in developing a cense of partnership with an overseas community. In others, progress has been slower.

The past year may be coneldered a "running-in" year for. Project Renewal. Experience has been gained, issues and goels have come into sharper focus. G

WEDNESDAY, JUNE \$7, 1978



"...THERE IS LAND to be bought and prepared, thara are roade and reliroads, harboure, bridges to be built, there are hills to be afforested, there are marshes to be drained, there is fertile soil to be irrigatad, there is latent water weter to be turnad to account, thers are towns to be laid out. there ara crafts end industrias to be developed. Sida by sida with these undartakings, edequate provision for the social welfare of the population, for public health, end above all, for education."

-First Keren Hayseod Manifesto London, Dacember 24, 1920

THESE WORDS, first published st the London Zionist Conference In 1920, procieim the birth of Keren Hayesod, the first massfund-raising organization for Pelestina.

The message is a claar one; building n netion. It tekss manpower, ingenuity, courage, recourocs, and the money to pull ell of the sbove together. United Israel Appesi - Keren Hayecod, for 60 years has shared the tasks of nation-building, by collecting the funds needed to help build and maintain the Jewish nation, UIA KH ensures that the land will continue to "be bought and prepered, the roads, railroads, horbours, and bridges to be built?'

In those early days, before the stats, the fund-ralssr was just as persistent ss today. Maybe aven more eo. The manfeeto of 1920 procialms, "no casuai charity will suffice. The exceptional needs of today demend the effort of selftaxation steady, persistant,. systematio, inspired by the nobie tradition of tha tithe...no Jew worthy of the name, will, at this solemn moment, take the responability of cheltering himself behind the powerlessness of his

Haading the coil, Karsn Hayesod emissaries travsilad throughout the world to raise funds for the fledgling oom munity in Paleetine. Travalling wes not a Boeing 747 experianco. On alowmoving ships, the workers reached the farthest cornar of the globe. Lelb Jaffe, first managing codirector of Kersn Hayeeod, rsiates "how grateful I was to receive a contribution of 50 chickens from an impovarished farmer in Argentina who had no oash to give me, as for one of 800 pesos (\$300) from e subetantlai bueinessman in Buenos Aires."

Unitéd Israel Appeal — Keren Hayasod offices today do not receive many chickens, but the spaciel partnership batween world Jewry and the Israeli strumental in creating a World

Funds for nation-building

Delegates to this week's Jewish Agency Jubilee Assembly come from three constituent bodies - the World Zionist Organization, the UJA-UIA, and Keren Hayesod. On these pages, the organizations describe their roles in the Jewish Agency.



ing of the Koren Haveso building in 1985 include (left to right) Yitzhak Ben-Zvi; Va'ad Leumi chairman, and second president of Israel; Berl Lookor; Agency accoult to member; Emanuel Neumann, American member of the executive; Menahom Usoishikin, Jewish National Fund Chairman; Leib Jaffe, first Keren Haycood director. (Keren Haycood Photo Service)

citizen continues to thrive, meeting the chalianges of Israel's social and humanitarian needs. The figures speak for themselves. In 60 years of fund-raising, more than \$1,600,000 was collected.

NEXT YEAR will mark the 60th anniversary of Keren Hayesod's activa participation in the unfolding of this modern Jewish sega. UIA-KH World Cheirman Dr. Avraham Avi-bal stresses tha importanca of a strong leadership of world Jewry linked in common purpose, Dr. Avi-hai has been inBoard of Trustses, comprised of an equal number of Israeli members of Keran Hayesod's Board of Directors end representatives of the campeigns throughout the world. The World Board will be entrusted with the plenning of campaign strategy and policiee, budgetary considerations, and will act as a ilalson between Keren Hayasod offices and the World Zionist Executivs and the Jewish Agenoy.

'We hera in Jerusaiem are conscious of our responsibilities as the link between Israel and World Jewry. We must enhance Jewish

community leadership for Israel and foeter greater involvament of younger people in their oommuniand campaign responsibilities," states Avi-hai.

Keren Hayeeod moved out of Its temporary offloes in London in 1926 and has been headquartered in Jarucalem ever since. Today, its activities axtend to 50 countries. on five continants. Along with the assistance provided to regular campaigns, the head office hee expanded ite role to includa a Leadership Development Divieion, a Woman's Division section and a Young Leadership eeotion to

roach out to specialized groups in countries throughout the world.

iN THIS year of peace, the Jewish Agency's work assumes edded significance. The nation's resources will be strained as equipment, manpower and material head south to the second build new civilian material head south to effect the scttlements. UIA-KH is prepared to holp meet the chailenge. "Pence is vitel to the achieve-

mont of our Zionist and human gonis and israel is making every possible sacrifice to bear the brunt of expenses involved in reaching pence. However, we should be aware that budgetary cuts will slash to the very core of our society, as education loses a pert of Ite budget, and eubeldies given to distressed familles, sad the incentive payments greated to development towns are reduced. snys Dr. Avi-hai.

The problems of the disadvantaged in Isreel, a fuli 10 per centa the population, could be exagenbated as their own personal expectations of improvement ris with the advent of peecelul relations with Egypt. Project Renawai, initiated more than a yeer ago to allevlate social and physical dietrese in Isreel has been enthusiastically accepted by UIA-KH communities throughow the world.

"Project Renewal provide World Jewry with a totally unique avenue of expression. Jewis communities abroad have been h vited to join with Project Renewal communities in Israel, working together with them toward the full restoration," explains Av

Ninsteen campaigne. In dividuais end truets of the work family of UIA-KH have entered partnarships with 20 distressed neighbourhoods. To date, stat. million has been committed to the project over a five year period This sum is above and beyond in regular cempalgn monice raise annualiy.

Keren Hayesod has oome iong way from its humble begin nings in London in 1920. Sharingk the funding of the Jewish Ages cy's Budget for Immigration and Abaorption, Youth Card Settlements, Health Care, How ing, Education, and Social Weifaro Services, the United Israel Appeal - Keran Hayest hae participatad in the changing of the face of the State of Israel. In the words of the Menlfeele 2 1920

... The Gatas of Palestine It : no longer bannod from withio. The key ie in the hands of the Jewit a. peopio..."

encouraging ailya from the fri's

countries; at promoting Jewil's

oducation and epreeding.

language and Hebrew culture: *1

discaminating the values of Judaism and Zionism among Ma

Jewe of the Diaspora; at assista;

and encouraging Jewich you!

Tha World Zioniet Organization

rganizes the Jewish people M

supporting actively the Jerusale

declared themeelves as members

Agency in 1971 provided for

separation of functions between

knowledge of the Hebrery.

uadertook tha following functions which wera formerly in the care of the World Zionist Organization: "Immigration and absorption of immigrante in Israel, including absorption in agricultural settlement and immigrant housing. soclai weifare services in connection with immigrants, health servicee in connection with immigrants, education including higher learning and research, and youth oare and training."

The World Zlonist Orgenizetion continuee to perform all other functiona which were previously taken care of by the two organizations, mainly education in the Diaspora, and organizing youth movements.

Appeal.

Herzl's movement

"IN BASLE I have founded the Jewish State." wrote Theodor Herzi after the First Zionist. 1929, on the founding of the Jewish Congress, held in the Swisa city in 1997. Whei Herzl actually founded at Basie was the World Zionist Organization, which has been the main instrumant of the Jewish people for the founding of thet stats, and for the continuing links between it end Jsws in the Diaspore.

Zionism has come a long way since that day, and is near fulfill-

PAGE TWENTY SIX

ing the prophecy of Chalm Nachmann Bielik; who wrote in Agesoy by a partnership of the. WZO and "non-Zionist" fundraisers from eround the Jewish world - that the Agency and the WZO should "enlarge their scope to the potnt where Zionist and Jew

become synonymous.". The World Zionist Organization played a decisive role in the preparation, unification and obilization of the Jewish people, renewal of Jewish national independenca, in building end developing a Jewish defence force, the Haganah organization. The activities of the Zioniet movement included Jewish national revival among the Jewish people: Aliya to Israel, Jewish sattlement in Eretz Israel and political efforts to influence eoples and governments. This ied to the publication of the Balfour Declaration in 1917, to the Palestina in 1920, end to tha establishment of the etate in 1948.

After the establishment of Israel, tha aims and tasks of the Zionist movement were re-defined at the 23rd Congress, the first held in Jerusaism after the founding of the state. This was called the Israel, gathering the exiles in support of the State of Israel; at The reconstituted Jewish Agene

in preparing Erstz Israel for the Eretz Israel and securing the unity of the Jawisb people:

"The unity of the Jewish people and the centrality of the State of Israel in the life of the people;

"The ingathering of the Jewish people in its historical homeland Eretz Israel by aliya from all countries:

"The strengthening of the State organizations in the Diaspors. I of Israel which is founded on the prophetic ideals of justice and Programme. In a "roll-oall

"Preserving the uniquenese of approval of the Mandata on the people by promoting Jewich members" organized in 1971 and and Hebrew education and by in 1977 in the free countries of the cultivating Jewisb spiritual and Diaepora, one million Jevie ouitural values;

"Defending the rights of the of the World Zionist Organisation Jewe wharever they live." In accordence with the THE reconstitution of the Jet

Jerusalem Programme, the principal tasks of the World Zionist "Jerusalem Programme" and its Organization are directed at the World Zionist Organization of functions of an and the Jonist Organization of Jonist Organization are directed at the World Zionist Organization of Israeling the Jewish People in and the Jawish Agenory of Agenory

THE JEBUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENOY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1



THE CREATION of the United Jewish Appeal was a direct response to the infemous Kristallnacht of November 10. 1933, when the synagogues of Germany were burned and scores of Jewe were beeten and killod. The shattering of the glass of Jewish etorefronte literelly crystallized the realization by the leaders of. American Jewry that only a centralized fund-raising body could fully mobilize the resources needed to meet the crisis confronting the Jews of Europe on the eve of World War II.

ALC: NO WEIGHT OF LU

The three signatories were Rabbl Jonah B. Wise, Rabbi Abbe Hillel Sliver and William Rosenwaid. They represented, respectively, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDQ), the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees. The UJA thus became the single American Jewish fundraisisg organization for the work of relief and rehabilitation in Europe, for immigration and settlament in Palestine and for refugee aid in the United States.

The senior constituent agenoy in the merger was the JDC, founded in 1914 to meet the welfare needs of the small Jewish settlemeat in Palestine end of Eest European Jews whose countries were transformed into battlegrounds following the outbreek of World War I. In the course of its 68-year history of rescue, relief and rehebilitation, the JDC has expended more than \$1.1 billion in supplying food, clothing, eheltar, medical atd, chlid cars, educational essistance. vocational training and economic rehabilitation of Jews in Tereei and some 30 other countries. It aleo providee an annual subvention to the world-wide vocational training programmes of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Treining (ORT). The JDC remains one of the two corporate members of the United Jewieh

The United Paleetina Appaai was astablished in 1925 to coordinate fund-raising afforte in America devoted to the upbuilding of Jewish life in Palestine. Its functions expanded and evolved with the orection of the State of Israel and the growing magnitude of immigrant needs there; it is now known as the United Israel Appeal, Inc. (UIA). The UIA is the other corporate member of the United Jowleh Appsai and, today, its principal beneficiary. Its primary responsibility is the supervision of tha flow of funds and their expenditure for the resettlement and ab-

The law on the "Status of the World Zionist Organizetion," adopted by the Knesset in 1952. and a covenant eigned in 1954 between the Government of Israel and the Zionist Organization and

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1879



ELTVALTX ***6,0000000**00

Blue-jacketed UJA leaders, at 1976 'This Year in Jerusalem' mass mission to Israet.

corption of refugess in Israei. Since 1978, UIA has allocated more than \$1,500,000,000 to the Jewish Agency for philanthropic programmes in Isreei.

The Nationel Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugeas, after aeveral changes in designation, is now known as the New York Association for New Americans (NYANA). It was formed in 1989 after the Nazis gained power in Germany to help eettia Jewich refugeas from Europe in the United States, in cooperation with the Hebrew Imnigrant Aid Society (HIAS).

THE UNITED Jewish Appeal servas as tha joint fund-raising

organization for its two corporate members. UJA's net revenue from each campaign is allocated by mutual egreement of the JDC and UIA. It is divided on a formula basis aftar an allocatios to NYANA, and after e grant to HIAS authorized by the JDC and UIA based on HIAS' needs.

From its inception through December 81, 1977, UJA collected \$4.8 billion dollars, expended \$175 million and distributad approximately \$4.1 billioa to panefiolary agencies.

Thie has been accomplished through annual campaigns in aimost 700 American Jawish communitlas. The bulk of thesa contributions is raceived through

nllocations to UJA from the campaigne of Jawish Federations and Welfare Funds in major U.S. com-munities. In these communities campaign revenue, less local expenses, is allocated to UJA and to local health, welfare end sduontion programmes. UJA receivas ell campaign revenus from non-federated communities, less local expenses.

DURING World War II, UJA realized a total of \$98.2 million in cash receipts. With thess funds. UJA's agencies ware able to rescue 192,000 Jews from Hitisr'e Europe. Of thet total, 76,000 ware brought to Pelestine daspite dangerous wartima conditions on iend and sea; the other \$6,000 reached the Unitad Statss and other frae countries. The 1930 compeign, the first under that eegis of tha newly creeted UJA, produced \$11.5 million in cash, almost doubling the amount raised by the three component agancles the preceding year. By 1944, the last full year of tha war, the emount had again bean more than doubled, to \$26 million.

As the ghaetly dimansions of the Holocaust and the desperate plight of the survivors in tha DP campe became painfully claar. UJA lesdership called for a new dimension in giving, setting a goal of \$100 million - considered impossible by many at the time -for the 1945 campaign. The American Jawish community met that goal and surpassed it the next year, whan cash receipts totalled over \$110 million.

Between the end of the war in 1945 and May, 1949, because of severc restrictione on Jewish immigration into Paleetine, UJA funds were used primarily to provide ralief and welfare to more than 250,000 displacad persons walking on Oypras, in Allied Occupation Zone camps and in the rubble of their former homss in Eastern Europe - walting for the renewal beyond survival.

In 1948, the ohance came for that renewal. With the proclamation of the State of Israel, UJA'e leadership again callad for --- and the Jewish community of Americe agein surpassed --- a new peak in giving: the 1949 campaign produced more than \$147 million in oash. On the strength of that peak performance, augmentad by funds raised by Keren Hayesod from the rest of frea world Jewry, the 25.000 detainces on Cyprus wera transfarrad to Israel and the DP camps emptied by 1950

Until the outbreak of the Six generous and wholehearted - fell yaar of 1948. From 1958 through 1966 allocations had sattled down to a platsau of epproximately \$60 million annually.

THE PLATEAU was shattered in 1967 in response to the Six Day War, whan the UJA Initiated the largest of the special funds, the Ierael Emergency Fund. Amarican Jews, including many who had never participated, pledged a combined total of \$822 million; cash receipts for the calendar year were n record \$285 million

In the decade after that signal achievement - acceleretsd by tha outpouring of funds following the Yom Kippur attack on Israel in 1973 - the UJA, through the federated end non-federeted cnmpaigns and through the sxpended outreach of its programmes to an enlarged constituency, fer excaedad what was previously thought to be the limits of Amarican Jewish giving. It succeeded in maintaining high levals of annual cempaign receipts in years without wars or major crisea; piedges exceaded the Six Day War year level by aimost 50 per cent.

UJA's proudect achievemants ovar the dacade wera: raising more piedges in peace-time 1971 and 1972 than in wartime 1967, and collecting more oash in each of the past three years than in any previoue non-war ysar.

SINCE THE 1967 breakthrough, UJA has developed an informed and invoived volunteer and professional leedership whose global outlook and sense of unity has deepened into a constructive and positive force in Jewish lifa. It has become a multi-purpiese, multi-faceted organization, with skliled tachnicians in a variaty of areas reaching out to the total Jewish community of the country: students - faculty laymon - women - young leadars - rabbis. It is involved in e wide variaty of sophisticated domestic and international programmes, including sensitivity training, group dynamics, saminars, practicums... all for tha purpose of uupgrading the understanding and the fundraleing effectiveness of its national of ficers, community chairmen, campaign leeders, workers and **new recruit**a:

The leadarchip developed and motivated through these programmas --- which are carried out in consultation and coordination with the communities and Day War in 1967, tha community with the Council of Jewieh responsa - while genuine, Federations and Welfars Funds (CJF) — has achieved broadness short of matching the paak giving of vision and clarity of purpose.

> the Jewich Agency defined this special statue: "Tha State of Israel considers itself as the work of the whole psople of Israel and. by its lews, ite gates are open to every Jew who wants to immigrate into Israel: the State of Iaraei recognizes the World Zionist Organization as the authorized agency that will continue operating in the State of levalopment an ectlement of the country, for the absorption of immigrants from the Diaspora and for the coordination of the activities in Isrsei by Jewish institutions and associations that are activa in theee fiaids."

Youth from around the world attended quiz on Zionism, sponsored by WZO and the Israol Ministry of Education.

PAGE TWENTY SEVEN

THE JEBUSALEM POST - JEWISH AGENCY JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT





